

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

ZURICH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

White House Focus of Questions On CIA's Actions in Nicaragua

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Disclosures last week of possibly illegal activities by the Central Intelligence Agency in Nicaragua have raised questions in Congress about how much the White House knew about the agency's actions, according to members of Congress and their aides.

One of the disclosures was of a classified Defense Intelligence Agency report saying that U.S.-backed Nicaraguan guerrillas were

U.S. military personnel in El Salvador have been increasingly close to the fighting, Page 3.

committing political assassinations as early as 1982, the year after the United States began financing their activities.

An executive order signed by President Ronald Reagan in 1981 prohibits government personnel from taking part or assisting in assassinations.

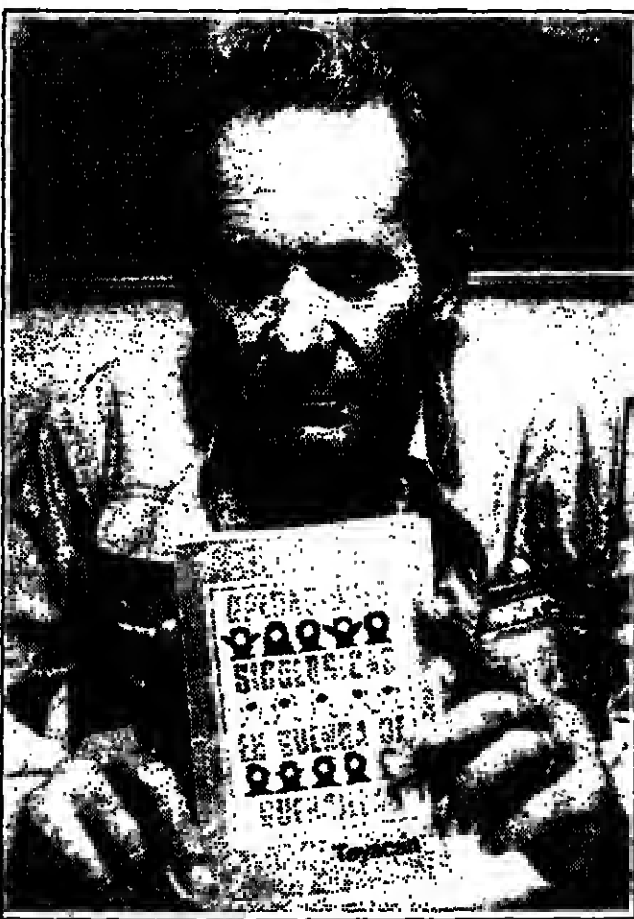
In an interview Saturday, Edgar Chamorro, a director of the rebel Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said, "Frankly, I admit we have killed people in cold blood when we have found them guilty of crimes. We do believe in the assassination of tyrants. Some of the Sandinistas are tyrants in the small villages."

The weekly defense intelligence reports are widely distributed among intelligence officials, and the one first mentioning assassinations, dated July 1982, has been circulated among government agencies.

The document, a copy of which was obtained by The New York Times, says the rebels' activities in the spring of 1982 included "attacks by small guerrilla bands on individual Sandinista soldiers and the assassination of minor government officials and a Cuban adviser."

Asked Friday if the president or his top advisers knew of the report, a White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said, "No."

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a Democrat of New York who is deputy chairman of the Senate



Edgar Chamorro, a Nicaraguan rebel leader, holds a copy of "Psychological Operations in Guerrilla Wars," a CIA-supplied manual that advised the assassination of officials.

Select Committee on Intelligence, said Saturday that the word "assassination" printed in the report "should have flashed off the page" when the report was first published.

Similarly, a White House official said Thursday that President Reagan did not know about the CIA primer advising the Nicaraguan rebels to assassinate selected Nicaraguan government officials until he read a newspaper story about it Wednesday.

But the primer was well known to U.S. personnel working with the

rebels in Honduras, Mr. Chamorro said.

Mr. Chamorro said rebel leaders had deleted two pages with which they disagreed, but added that the sections dealing with "neutralizing" selected public officials were left intact.

Explanation of Plane Crash
Felicity Barringer of The Washington Post reported from Washington.

The small, unarmed plane that crashed into a mountainside in El

course of constitutional law through court appointments, Page 5.

While the current majority of the court is widely viewed as leaning to the conservative side, Mr. Reagan has assailed its decisions on abortion and other issues, and the court has not overruled any major Warren court precedents he has criticized. Its 1973 decision recognizing a constitutional right for women to have abortions would be a conspicuous candidate for erosion, perhaps even overruling.

Other constitutional precedents attacked by Mr. Reagan or legal scholars in the Reagan camp include the prohibition on organized school prayer, rules barring use of illegally obtained evidence at criminal trials, the one-man-one-vote reapportionment principle, school desegregation through busing, expansive protections of free speech and preferences for blacks and women as a remedy for past discrimination.

This is not necessarily to say that a court with more Reagan justices would flatly overrule the abortion decision, Roe vs. Wade, or other precedents that Mr. Reagan has criticized. Some experts say that a Reagan majority would more likely chip away at these decisions than attack them head on. They cite the court's traditional reluctance to repudiate its precedents.

If Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, Mr. Reagan's sole appointee, and

Russians Deny U.S. Charges

All Arms Pacts Being Observed, Tass Declares

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has denied American accusations that it had breached arms control agreements.

It described the accusations as an attempt by the United States "to ascribe to the other side its own misdeeds."

The rebuttal to a report prepared by a White House advisory panel and issued Oct. 10 came in a statement Saturday by Tass.

The press agency called the report "an open political forgery," and said its purpose was to "camouflage and even justify violations by the American side."

Echoing charges addressed in the U.S. report, Tass said it was the United States that had taken or was planning to take steps incompatible with treaties on strategic arms, antiballistic missiles or underground nuclear tests.

"At a time when the U.S.S.R. strictly and unswervingly observes the treaties and agreements signed, practical actions have been and are being taken on the part of the United States aimed at going round and directly violating international obligations and disorganizing normal relations between states," Tass said.

Most of the charges made by Tass had been made in January after the Reagan administration released its own report on purported Soviet violations.

The Tass statement said the United States had breached agreements on strategic arms by deploying medium-range missiles in Europe. It said that further violations of limits on ballistic missiles with independently targetable warheads and on silo launchers were "directly programmed" into the U.S. military buildup.

Tass said the United States was working to undermine the 1972 treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems by building a mobile radar station, testing Minuteman missiles for anti-missile purposes and developing space weapons with anti-missile uses.

The Soviet Union denied the American charge that it had exceeded limits on underground nuclear tests set in treaties signed in 1974 and 1976, and said that, conversely, the Russians had registered excessive American blasts more than once.

Tass denied that the Soviet Union had used chemical weapons, but said the United States had used such devices in Indochina and had supplied them to Afghan rebels.

The statement did not rebut specific charges in the American report, insisting rather that the Soviet Union adheres to treaties it signs.

"The United States has openly taken to the path of undermining previously reached agreements on arms limitation and reduction, including bypassing, non-observing and sometimes openly violating such agreements," Tass said.

The White House report released Oct. 10 had been prepared by an advisory panel led by William R. Graham, a Pentagon consultant from 1968 to 1981. Reviewing Soviet compliance with arms control accords dating to 1958, the panel said it had found "recurring instances of Soviet conduct involving deliberate deception, misdirection and falsification of data during negotiations."

President Ronald Reagan, in a letter accompanying the report, said the findings had not been formally reviewed by the government.



The Chinese Communist Party's general secretary, Hu Yaobang, right, presiding over a meeting of the Central Committee. At his side is Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader.

U.S. Again to Reduce Embassy Staff In Beirut After More Attack Threats

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has decided to reduce significantly the size of the U.S. Embassy staff in Beirut as a result of continuing security threats, State Department officials said.

An official said Saturday the move would reduce the number of American personnel to about 30. This is a one-third cut from the present level of 45, down from 99 staff members before Sept. 30, when the embassy annex building near East Beirut was bombed.

Officials also noted that on April 18, 1983, when the main U.S. Embassy building in West Beirut was destroyed by a car bomb, U.S. personnel numbered 190. But at that time, the United States was actively involved in all facets of Lebanese life, supplying the Lebanese Army with military equipment and advisers, undertaking a large-scale disarmament program and trying to bring about stability in Lebanon's political life.

Now, officials said, the U.S. involvement is much more circumspect. This is the result of the swing by the Lebanese government toward Syria and the worsened security situation for Americans and for representatives of other Western governments.

When asked about the decision to cut the size of the embassy staff, Brian Carlson, a State Department spokesman, said there were "temporary measures, pending security enhancement and embassy reorganization."

On Friday, the department announced that all dependents of American officials in Lebanon had been evacuated. Officials would not disclose which Americans would remain in Lebanon, but at

least half of them will be marine guards and other security personnel. Currently, the embassy operation is being carried out from the home of the ambassador, Reginald Bartholomew, in the hills east of Beirut.

"The level of personnel will remain under constant review," Mr. Carlson said.

One official said the United States, possibly a bombing or kidnapping, is planned for before the presidential election. Security sources in Beirut said.

Many foreign embassies here have received threats recently, and officials say the Americans receive several each day. The West German Embassy has closed off the street in front of its building with concrete blocks and parked cars. The British shut their villa in East Beirut and reinforced the security in the apartments they are using as offices in West Beirut with steel doors and other devices.

The precise nature of the reported threat was not clear, but U.S. officials are said to be most worried about an attack on one of the embassy buildings or on the ambassador's residence.

In recent days, new personal security rules have further limited the already circumscribed lives of U.S. diplomats, sources said. They have been forbidden to go outside except on business matters, and going to restaurants for dinner is no longer allowed.

It was not immediately clear exactly how many Americans had been evacuated or were having their tours of duty shortened. A further reduction in the embassy staff might mean, among other things, eliminating such consular services as issuing visas to Lebanon. It is possible these services might be carried out in neighboring Syria or in other countries.

The difficulties of maintaining security in the increasingly anarchic conditions in Beirut are illustrated by the fact that about a dozen of the walkie-talkies with which embassy officials conduct most of their communications have been stolen.

Diplomats Study Threats

John Kijner of The New York Times reported from Beirut:

American officials are taking seriously the warnings that a new terrorist blow against the United

Chinese Remodel Economy

Government Role In Market Is Cut. By Party Leaders

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China has announced plans for sweeping changes in its urban economy that will introduce capitalist-style market forces and reduce government control.

The plans were incorporated in a decision on the changes in China's economic structure that were adopted Saturday at a meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee.

The new measures will give greater independence to one million state-owned enterprises and make them compete to survive.

In addition, the program will separate government functions from purely economic functions, which will be left to plant managers operating within guidelines.

The decision will also mean that China will limit central planning, phase out extensive consumer subsidies and leave the prices of many products to be determined by supply and demand.

The document also pledged to expand foreign trade, promote younger government technical experts, recruit old managers in key industries next year and make increases in urban wages contingent on greater productivity.

Some Beijing-based diplomats, who had anticipated many of the changes from hints in the Chinese press, thought they would accelerate China's repudiation of the rigid system of central planning and economic control borrowed by Mao from the Soviet Union, though not communism itself.

"This is the first step in a very exciting direction," a Western diplomat said. "If they don't trip and fall, the Soviet model is dead in China."

A Chinese official familiar with the decision called it the most important since December 1978, when the Central Committee approved a new system of incentives for China's 800 million peasants in which those who produced more were rewarded.

A sharp rise in agricultural output resulted and China's communes began to break up as individual households became the basic farming unit.

The official said the new measures, which will affect the other 200 million Chinese in cities, were designed to complete the economic transformation by doing for industry what the 1978 measures did successfully for agriculture.

The authors of the document took pains to allay fears among Chinese that the elimination of subsidies for basic necessities, housing and transportation, which by some estimates consume up to a quarter of the budget, would lead to inflation or erode incomes. The document told officials to publicize that the readjustment of prices "will never bring about a general and spiraling price rise."

Minor incidents of panic buying have broken out in Beijing and other cities this week, revealing the anxiety over inflation in China, where state subsidies have held down prices and guaranteed wages for more than 30 years, United Press International reported from Beijing.

The document declared that China would still adhere to Communist principles, but it conceded that they had not worked very well in China.

"The profound changes that have taken place in the 35 years since the founding of the people's republic are an initial demonstration of the superiority of the socialist system," it said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Truffaut Dies; Election May Be Crucial Led France's 'New Wave'

The Associated Press

PARIS — Francois Truffaut, 52, one of the world's best known filmmakers, died Sunday of cancer at the American Hospital in the Paris suburb of Neuilly, a hospital spokesman said.

Mr. Truffaut was hospitalized about 10 days ago and hospital sources said that he had been in a coma, regaining consciousness only for brief periods.

His first film, "The 400 Blows," in 1959, brought him immediate acclaim. His last, "Warmly Sunday," was made in 1983.

A few months ago, he became the father of a baby girl. The mother of the child was his companion several years, Fanny Ardant, a French film actress who was the leading lady in his movie "The Woman Next Door."

Long hailed as the standard-bearer of New Wave cinema, Mr. Truffaut was one of France's leading directors.

Best-known for the revolt against traditional film-making techniques that revolutionized French cinema in the late 1950s and 1960s, he entertained generations of audiences with the everyday lives and loves of ordinary people.

Film critics regarded him as the undisputed master of film d'auteur, the highly personal film written and directed by the same individual.

His best-known movies include "The Last Metro," "Jules and Jim," "The Story of Adele H.," "Small Change," "Stolen Kisses," "The Wild Child," and "The Bride Wore Black."

Mr. Truffaut and his contemporaries, including Claude Chabrol, Jean-Luc Godard and Eric Rohmer, believed in authenticity and spontaneity, and they sought to make movies that reflected real life.

Filming on location, they made the studio obsolete. They captured natural street sounds and eschewed canned sound effects.

For Mr. Truffaut, natural, unscripted dialogue was the key to success.

"The naturalness, the physical truth of dialogue gives the spectator the feeling of eavesdropping on a living couple," he said.

Mr. Truffaut's main character, Antoine Doinel played by Jean-Pierre Leaud, was the hero of five films, each one portraying a different stage in his life.

The first in the series, "The 400 Blows," made in 1959, was Mr. Truffaut's first feature film and earned him international acclaim. It was an avowedly autobiographical

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The 1984 presidential election could be the most important in a half-century in its effect on the future of the Supreme Court and constitutional law.

The winter may have occasion to replace members of the ideologically splintered court and thus affect interpretation of the law on such issues as abortion, school prayer, criminal defendants' rights, First Amendment liberties, civil rights, federalism and presidential powers.

Five of the court's nine justices will be at least 75 years old by inauguration day. While they may all stay in office into their 80s, retirement or death may create some vacancies in the presidential term beginning Jan. 20.

If Walter F. Mondale wins, legal scholars and campaign aides say, he could be expected to fill any court vacancies with moderates and liberals likely to build on the innovations set in motion under Chief Justice Earl Warren.

The stage would also be set for a dramatic shift if President Ronald Reagan was re-elected and had occasion to fill two or more vacancies with conservatives who share his conviction that many court decisions of the past 30 years were wrong.

(Justice William H. Rehnquist cautioned Friday against assuming that a president could set the

course of constitutional law through court appointments, Page 5.)

While the current majority of the court is widely viewed as leaning to the conservative side, Mr. Reagan has assailed its decisions on abortion and other issues, and the court has not overruled any major Warren court precedents he has criticized. Its 1973 decision recognizing a constitutional right for women to have abortions would be a conspicuous candidate for erosion, perhaps even overruling.

Other constitutional precedents attacked by Mr. Reagan or legal scholars in the Reagan camp include the prohibition on organized school prayer, rules barring use of illegally obtained evidence at criminal trials, the one-man-one-vote reapportionment principle, school desegregation through busing, expansive protections of free speech and preferences for blacks and women as a remedy for past discrimination.

This is not necessarily to say that a court with more Reagan justices would flatly overrule the abortion decision, Roe vs. Wade, or other precedents that Mr. Reagan has criticized. Some experts say that a Reagan majority would more likely chip away at these decisions than attack them head on. They cite the court's traditional reluctance to repudiate its precedents.

If Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, Mr. Reagan's sole appointee, and

President Ronald Reagan, in a letter accompanying the report, said the findings had not been formally reviewed by the government.

On Sunday, in commemoration of the events at Leyte, veterans of the U.S. 96th and 24th

divisions, Australia's Allied Land Forces and the Japanese 16th division toured battle sites, laid wreaths to honor their fallen comrades and watched with thousands of Filipino spectators a joint amphibious landing exercise by units of the U.S. and Philippine armed forces.

(President Ferdinand E. Marcos, his wife, Imelda, Ambassador Stephen W. Bosworth of the United States and Ambassador Yoshio Okawa of Japan were among those watching the spectacle, United Press International reported.)

[Mr. Marcos, the Philippines' most decorated soldier, said the invasion and the naval battle stood out as "an imperishable part of the annals of war."

"Here was demonstrated by men and armies in battle courage, heroism and daring unrivaled in the Pacific theater of the last war," he said. "And here began the irreversible march of the Allied cause to the victory in the Pacific."

For the Americans, the landing was "A-Day," a day of triumph for MacArthur and the culmination of a 1,500-mile (2,500-kilometer) seaborne jump by about 200,000 troops that has been described as one of the most daring amphibious operations ever conceived.

It was also the prelude to what a U.S. historian, William Manchester, has called "the greatest naval battle in history," the battle of Leyte Gulf

in which an American armada routed the Japanese fleet a few days later.

By the time it was over, the Japanese had lost four aircraft carriers, three battleships, eight destroyers, six heavy cruisers and three light cruisers in an unsuccessful attempt to trap and bombard the U.S. landing force.

By comparison, the U.S. naval forces under Admirals William F. Halsey Jr. and Thomas C. Kinkaid lost one light cruiser, two escort carriers and three destroyers in the battle, which had involved 282 warships on both sides.

For the Japanese, Mr. Manchester wrote, "Leyte had been a catastrophe."

They lost 65,000 crack troops, the backbone of their fleet and virtually all of their air force except for kamikazes, which made their debut during the Philippine campaign.

MacArthur's landing, in which he waded to shore accompanied by the Philippine president, Sergio Osmeña, and top generals and aides, was reconnected with a U.S. officer playing the part of MacArthur, who died in 1964.

[Colonel Barry Howard of the U.S. Air Force, playing out his role as MacArthur's aide, was wading ashore, shouted to the estimated 10,000 spectators at the commemoration, "People of



West Germans Form 'Human Chain' in Atom Protest
Tens of thousands of demonstrators tried to link hands Saturday for 130 miles (208 kilometers) between Hesselbach, site of a planned cruise missile base, and Duisburg in the Ruhr valley. But big gaps appeared north of Bonn as the turnout fell short of that at anti-nuclear protests last year.

Philippines Re-Lives the Return of MacArthur

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

TACLOBAN, Philippines — To Vicente Sydigongco, the first shells sounded like thunder. It was Oct. 20, 1944, and a typhoon had struck the central Philippines island of Leyte the night before.

Then Mr. Sydigongco heard the secondary explosions, and he realized this was no typhoon. He knew then that, true to the promise of General Douglas MacArthur, the Americans had returned.

Captain Paul Austin of Fort Worth, Texas, was one of those Americans who hit the beaches of Leyte Gulf 40 years ago as part of MacArthur's drive to recapture the Japanese-occupied Philippines and split Tokyo's World War II empire in half.

The operation, the general wrote later in his memoirs, would become a springboard "for the final assault on Japan itself."

Captain Austin's unit came under heavy Japanese artillery and machine-gun fire that day as the Americans established their beachhead, but the hardest fighting was yet to come. Captain Austin, then a company commander, would later lead a bayonet charge and engage the Japanese in hand-to-hand combat.

On Sunday, in commemoration of the events at Leyte, veterans of the U.S. 96th and 24th

divisions, Australia's Allied Land Forces and the Japanese 16th division toured battle sites, laid wreaths to honor their fallen comrades and watched with thousands of Filipino spectators a joint amphibious landing exercise by units of the U.S. and Philippine armed forces.

(President Ferdinand E. Marcos, his wife, Imelda, Ambassador Stephen W. Bosworth of the United States and Ambassador Yoshio Okawa of Japan were among those watching the spectacle, United Press International reported.)

[Mr. Marcos, the Philippines' most decorated soldier, said the invasion and the naval battle stood out as "an imperishable part of the annals of war."

"Here was demonstrated by men and armies in battle courage, heroism and daring unrivaled in the Pacific theater of the last war," he said. "And here began the irreversible march of the Allied cause to the victory in the Pacific."

For the Americans, the landing was "A-Day," a day of triumph for MacArthur and the culmination of a 1,500-mile (2,500-kilometer) seaborne jump by about 200,000 troops that has been described as one of the most daring amphibious operations ever conceived.

It was also the prelude to what a U.S. historian, William Manchester, has called "the greatest naval battle in history," the battle of Leyte Gulf

in which an American armada routed the Japanese fleet a few days later.

By the time it was over, the Japanese had lost four aircraft carriers, three battleships, eight destroyers, six heavy cruisers and three light cruisers in an unsuccessful attempt to trap and bombard the U.S. landing force.

By comparison, the U.S. naval forces under Admirals William F. Halsey Jr. and Thomas C. Kinkaid lost one light cruiser, two escort carriers and three destroyers in the battle, which had involved 282 warships on both sides.

For the Japanese, Mr. Manchester wrote, "Leyte had been a catastrophe."

They lost 65,000 crack troops, the backbone of their fleet and virtually all of their air force except for kamikazes, which made their debut during the Philippine campaign.

MacArthur's landing, in which he waded to shore accompanied by the Philippine president, Sergio Osmeña, and top generals and aides, was reconnected with a U.S. officer playing the part of MacArthur, who died in 1964.

INSIDE

■ Erich Honecker's statement on relations between the two Germanies surprised diplomats with its boldness. Page 2.

■ The U.S. tried to discourage an opposition figure from contesting Nicaragua's elections, Reagan aides said. Page 3.

■ Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet dissident, has been allowed to return to his apartment after ending a hunger strike. Page 5.

■ Paris couturiers have squeezed spring fashions into sausage shapes. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ Problem U.S. banks have reached record numbers and require supervision by the federal banking agencies. Page 7.

■ A group of OPEC ministers will hold an emergency meeting today on the plunging world price of oil. Page 7.

SPORTS
■ Niki Lauda has won the 1984 Formula One auto racing championship. Page 15.

Honecker Still Shows Independence From Moscow

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — A statement by Erich Honecker before his visit to Finland last week is being interpreted by Western analysts as a signal to Moscow that the East German leader cannot be counted on to subordinate all of his own initiatives to changes in Soviet policy, even though he did so in canceling a visit to West Germany.

Mr. Honecker told Finnish journalists that he would continue to seek good relations with West Germany "regardless of the ups and downs in the international climate."

His statement, reprinted in the official East German newspaper Neues Deutschland, surprised Western diplomats with its boldness.

Mr. Honecker's attitude is regarded as particularly significant by the diplomats because the Soviet Union has been conducting a campaign to impose a new conformity on East-bloc foreign policy and to put an end to the tendency of smaller Eastern European countries to cultivate political, economic and cultural ties with Western Europe.

The statement was also seen as a clear official indication that Mr. Honecker still thought he was right in seeking a spectacular improvement in his country's relations with West Germany and that the Kremlin, or more precisely, according to Western diplomats, hard-liners in the Kremlin, were wrong in pressuring him to postpone the visit last month.

Western diplomats on both sides of the Berlin Wall added that the East German leader resisted Soviet pressure as long as he could but finally bowed because he could not be sure that the visit would produce the results needed to justify defying Soviet wishes.

There is a consensus among



Erich Honecker, right, the East German leader, and President Mauno Koivisto toasting after a duck hunt in Finland.

Western analysts that Soviet pressure on the East Europeans does not seem to come from the Kremlin as a whole but rather is the controversial policy of a group of hard-liners within the Soviet leadership.

Some recent Western visitors to Moscow have come away with the impression that the state of uncertainty created by the internal debate in the Kremlin may be waning because of the apparent emergence of Mikhail S. Gorbachev as the second most powerful figure.

Even though the younger generation of Soviet leaders may still be many years from assuming power, a clearer Soviet policy appears to be emerging now under the presidency of Konstantin U. Chernenko, these Westerners said.

They added that this seems to have cleared the air to the extent that some Soviet figures receiving

unofficial Western visitors speak more freely than they did some months or even weeks ago.

The sources spoke before Mr. Chernenko's interview last week with The Washington Post which was interpreted here, among other things, as a sign that the debate in the Kremlin may be nearing a conclusion.

As for East Germany, officials of the regime, in cautious background conversations with visitors, called Western "speculations" about Soviet pressure on Mr. Honecker "wildly" exaggerated but did not actually deny that such pressure had existed.

The officials quoted Mr. Honecker as saying that there were "no pre-conditions" to rescheduling the visit. However, they gave the impression that this was unlikely before late 1985. They also said that

the initiative must come from Bonn.

"The Soviets have called back the East Europeans from contact with the West," a Western diplomat said.

Moscow, he added, may well feel that it cannot tolerate initiatives by Eastern European leaders as long as the Soviet Union's own foreign policy remains bogged down because of the internal debate in the Kremlin.

Other analysts added that the hard-liners in the Kremlin, led by the foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, seemed intent on limiting the East-West dialogue on major issues as much as possible to the two superpowers.

There has been a sharp drop in official contacts at the level of governments and political parties between Eastern European countries and the West, according to the sources.

The Soviet clampdown on the Eastern Europeans has been combined with a bitter propaganda campaign against West Germany.

The campaign is expected to last at least until the 40th anniversary of the capitulation of Nazi Germany next May.

Janos Kadar, the Hungarian leader, visited Paris last week, and President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania went to Bonn, but these trips were seen as exceptions to the rules of behavior expected from Eastern European leaders.

Mr. Gromyko went to Budapest last month to try to talk Mr. Kadar out of going to Paris, according to Western sources. Since Hungary is less exposed than East Germany and France is a less controversial host country than West Germany, Mr. Gromyko's effort failed.

But Soviet pressure succeeded with Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian leader, who called off a visit to Bonn.

Western diplomats here say that the Kadar and Ceausescu visits

seem to have brought more modest results than had been hoped for before the Kremlin started its drive for conformity in the East bloc.

Western analysts say that the immediate future of relations between the two Germanys and among the other Eastern European countries depends largely on how the case of the 140 East German refugees in the West German Embassy in Prague is solved.

The East Germans had gone to Czechoslovakia on tourist visits, then sought refuge in the embassy and are seeking permission to emigrate to West Germany.

In the past, the East German regime has given in to similar demands after sit-ins in the West German Embassy in East Berlin and the West German mission there. West Germany has bought the freedom of tens of thousands of East Germans over the years.

This practice was vehemently attacked by Pravda in its first article warning Mr. Honecker against going to West Germany. But other Eastern European regimes also are strongly opposed to it, for reasons of their own.

Now the refugee problem is no longer one that the Honecker regime can solve on its own without regard to overall East bloc policy, Western diplomats said.

They added that Mr. Honecker was under strong pressure to resist the demands of the refugees this time. They fear that the refugees may be stuck in the embassy for months and will remain an irritant between Eastern Europe and West Germany.

Western diplomats are also convinced that the past East German practice of granting political concessions in exchange for West German loans and credits will not be repeated for a long time. This practice has been harshly attacked by Pravda as giving Western "imperialism" an opening to undermine the socialist system.

16 Spaniards Saved After Irish Fire On Fishing Boat

DUBLIN — Sixteen Spanish fishermen were rescued from their sinking trawler Saturday after it had come under fire from an Irish naval vessel. It was the first serious incident in a conflict over fishing rights between the two countries.

The issue may have an impact on negotiations on Spanish entry into the European Community. Integrating the large Spanish fishing fleet presents a major problem for the 10-member grouping.

The Irish Defense Ministry said the trawler, the Santander-registered Sonia, was spotted Friday 10 miles (16 kilometers) off the southeast coast of Ireland. Ministry sources said it was fishing illegally in Irish waters.

The ministers said the trawler captain refused to allow it to be boarded and tried to ram the patrol vessel, the Aisling, which fired nearly 600 rounds of cannon and small-arms fire as it tried to seize the fishing vessel. After a five-hour chase in heavy seas, the trawler escaped into British waters.

A few hours later, it sent out a distress signal saying it was sinking. The 16 crew members were picked up by British helicopters and a West German container ship that was in the area.

Speaking to reporters at an RAF rescue station at Mawgan, southwest England, one of the crewmen said the patrol vessel had opened fire without warning.

Spain reaffirmed Saturday its hopes of progress this week in negotiations to join the European Community, but a Foreign Ministry spokesman said that "an incident like this does not exactly relax the atmosphere."

EC foreign ministers meet Monday in Luxembourg to continue talks on admitting Spain and Portugal.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bombs Explode at 2 French Plants

PARIS (AP) — Two bombs exploded during the weekend in the Paris suburbs, one at an office of the Marcel Dassault group that builds fighter aircraft and the other at a company that makes landing gear for warplanes. The banned leftist organization Action Directe claimed responsibility for both blasts.

Three persons were slightly injured by the explosion Saturday night at Messier Hispano Bugatti in Montrouge south of Paris. It caused considerable damage to the ground floor of the building and to computers. On Sunday, another explosion in the western suburb of St. Cloud damaged a wall outside the Dassault offices and blew out windows of surrounding buildings.

Action Directe has claimed responsibility for six attacks in France this year. A bombing Aug. 2 damaged the headquarters of Agence Spahale Europeenne and slightly injured six persons. On three successive days in July, bombs went off at the Atlantic Institute of International Affairs, an annex to the Ministry of Defense and a building of the Ministry of Industry.

3 Indian Opposition Parties Merge

NEW DELHI (AP) — Three opposition groups merged Sunday to form a party under the leadership of former Prime Minister Charan Singh to challenge the governing Congress Party (I) in parliamentary elections that are expected to take place within three months.

The groups that merged are Lok Dal, or party of the masses, the Democratic Socialist Party and the Rashtriya, or national, Congress. A faction of another opposition group, Janata, or people's party, also joined the new group, known as Dalit Mazdoor Kisan, or untouchable worker-farmer party.

The name indicated that the new party wanted to draw support from socially and economically disadvantaged classes. The 100 million "untouchables," or Hindu outcasts, who make up about 14 percent of India's population, have mostly supported Mrs. Gandhi in past elections. Mrs. Gandhi's five-year term expires on Jan. 19, and voting for a new Parliament is expected to be completed at least two weeks before that date.

Former Italian Police Aide Arrested

ROME (AP) — Police on Saturday announced the arrest of General Pietro Musumeci, former deputy head of the Italian Secret Service Police Force, on charges including criminal association and links to the Bologna train station bombing that killed 85 people Aug. 2, 1980.

Five other persons, including three officers of the force who were identified as associates of General Musumeci, were also arrested Friday. Police said they had evidence linking General Musumeci and other Secret Service officers to the escape from Italy in 1983 of Francesco Pazienza, a businessman wanted for involvement in a financial scandal that led to the collapse of Banco Ambrosiano earlier that year.

U.K. Tory Ratings Up After Bombing

LONDON (AP) — Poll ratings of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives have risen since the Irish Republican Army bombed the hotel where she and fellow party members were staying Oct. 12, two surveys by weekly newspapers showed Sunday.

The polls, published in the pro-Conservative Mail and the liberal Observer, showed the Conservatives up to 12 points ahead of Labor, the chief opposition group, compared to a lead of one to two points before the bombing, in which four people were killed and 32 injured.

The Observer poll also showed opinion hardening on Northern Ireland, with 40 percent saying Britain should give up Ulster, 39 percent that it should stay and 21 percent with no opinion. In a poll last May, 45 percent wanted Britain to pull out.

For the Record

The world chess championship's 15th game, between the champion, Anatoli Karpov, and the challenger, Gary Kasparov, ended in a draw Saturday on the 94th move. It was the longest game of the match, which Mr. Karpov still leads, 4-0. He needs to win two more games to retain the title. (UPI)

A U.S. attempt to change UNESCO's system for budget approval was withdrawn Saturday after other Western countries declined to support it. The plan would have required 85 percent of the United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization's Executive Board to approve the program and budget, which are now passed by a majority. (Reuters)

The building of Libya's first nuclear power plant is being discussed with Soviet officials, the JANA news agency reported Saturday in Tripoli. JANA said the negotiations involve a plant that would consist of two hydraulic reactors with an overall capacity of 880 megawatts. (AP)

China Cuts Government Role In Running Urban Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

ist system," it said. "But this superiority, it must be pointed out, has not been brought into full play."

On moving toward free-market economics, the document said that government departments would no longer directly manage state-run enterprises.

An enterprise should be encouraged, the document said, to plan its own production and marketing, set prices on its products "within the limits set by the state," or use or remove its personnel "according to relevant regulations" and decide on wages and bonuses.

"To short, the enterprise would be truly made a relatively independent economic entity" responsible for its own profit and loss, the document said.

Competition is necessary, it said, to the test of direct judgment by consumers in the marketplace so that only the best survive.

On incentives, the document said urban enterprises should work out their own versions of the incentive system that made peasants work harder in the countryside but

should not try to transplant the rural system mechanically.

The decision called for each plant director to assume responsibility for his enterprise and to link wage increases and bonuses to higher productivity by the workers.

Central planning, the document said it would be reduced to apply only to major products directly affecting the national economy or people's livelihood, such as steel, coal, cement or fertilizer.

Other more numerous products are to come under guidance planning or be left to the operation of market forces. The State Planning Commission recently reported that such a change would be put into operation next year.

On private enterprise, the document said diverse economic forms, including collectively and individually owned businesses, should be developed.

It suggested that "some small state-owned enterprises can be leased to collectives or individuals, or run by them on a contract basis." This did not mean going back to capitalism, it said, because the enterprises would still be publicly owned.

One of the guerrillas, Silverio Vergara, now a 61-year-old worker at a Tacloban ice plant, said that overjoyed Filipino civilians ran down to the beaches to help pack the wounded while the communist-banned Japanese retreated inland to Buga Buga hill to make a last stand.

"After all the killing by the Japanese, we were liberated by the American forces," Mr. Vergara said. "The new generation doesn't understand, but the Filipinos who were there can never forget what happened."

Western Officers See No Big Push by Iran

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Western intelligence officers say they doubt that an Iranian ground drive against Iraqi positions on the northern front last week was a prelude to a major offensive in the four-year war with Iraq.

The drive, which began late Wednesday, was followed Saturday by what the Iranian press agency described as "limited attacks" intended to clear the high ground around Meimak in the mountains 70 miles (115 kilometers) northeast of Baghdad.

Iraq conceded that the Iranians had made some progress but said a counterattack was being readied to drive the Iranians out of the area. Baghdad also asserted that it had broken the original attack, killing more than 1,800 Iranians.

[The Iranian press agency, monitored in Nicaragua, said Saturday that the Iranian troops had completed the "purging of the Meimak heights." The Associated Press reported.

[But later, the general command of the Iraqi armed forces said in Baghdad that Iraqi forces launched a major counteroffensive and "liberated all positions" from the Iranians.]

Because Western journalists and military attaches are barred from the battlefronts, it is impossible to verify the combatants' claims.

Western analysts stressed the tentative tone of Iranian statements. An analyst said that the Iranian operations Saturday appeared to be aimed only at recapturing heights within Iran that Iraq had seized at the start of the war in September 1980.

Iraq also asserted that a minor Iranian attack had been launched on the central front in the sector east of Kut. Western intelligence

sources speculated that the attack was intended to pin down Iraqi reserves in that area.

On Thursday, the analysts pointed out, the Iranians themselves offered signs that the overall drive was not the opening of a general offensive.

Hojatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Iranian parliament, characterized as "limited actions" the Iranian attacks on the Meimak front, as well as an earlier Iraqi attack on the southern front 40 miles north of the Iranian port of Khorramshahr.

Intelligence analysts said there were two interpretations of the motivations behind the Iranian operations.

One was that the attacks launched in the sector east of Baghdad were intended to divert Iraqi forces from their positions around Basra, Iraq's second-largest city, in the south. Military sources familiar with the war have said they believe Iran cannot mount a successful offensive against Basra unless Iraq is forced to weaken its defenses there to meet emergencies in the northern and central sectors.

The second interpretation was that the attacks in the Seif Saad area, east of Baghdad, were the most Iran could do in view of its inferiority in aircraft. The sources noted that Iraq said it had harried the attackers with helicopter gunships, which apparently flew freely over the battlefield.

Most sources said they believed Iraq's statements that the Iranian operation had been anticipated.

Iraq Turns Over Prisoners

Iraq on Saturday turned over 100 Iranian prisoners of war to the Red Cross at the Esenboğa Airport in Ankara, The Associated Press reported, citing the semi-official Anatolia press agency.

The prisoners, mostly wounded or sick, were flown to Iran aboard an Iranian plane, an airport official said.

The Anatolia report said the Iranian plane had not brought any Iraqi prisoners of war, and Iraqi Embassy officials said that Iran had reneged on a promise to release 73 Iraqi prisoners in return.

Bogus Policemen Kidnap Militant Priest in Poland

Warsaw — A Polish priest known for his compelling sermons and sympathies toward the outlawed Solidarity trade union, was abducted Friday night by two men posing as police officers, Polish state television reported Saturday.

Suspensions were immediately aroused that Poland's security forces may have had a hand in the priest's disappearance.

The evening news report said the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, 37, was stopped by his abductors at about 10 P.M. Friday while driving north of the capital. No motive for the kidnapping was suggested.

Father Popieluszko is known throughout Poland for his defiance of pro-Solidarity Masses at his parish church in Warsaw's Zoliborz district, where he draws crowds of 10,000 or more. He is one of several priests whom the government has threatened with prosecution.

Early this year, Father Popieluszko was accused of illegally possessing explosives and subversive literature. He said the evidence had been planted in his apartment, and the charges were dropped under the July general amnesty.

Walesa Condemns Abduction

The leader of the banned Solidarity union, Lech Walesa, demanded Sunday the release of Father Popieluszko, Reuters reported.

Speaking at Father Popieluszko's church of St. Stanislaw, Mr. Walesa said: "If so much as hair of Father Jerzy's head is harmed, someone will have taken a very great responsibility upon himself."

He added: "Such things should not happen in our country."

Ex-Nazi Scientist Denies He Abused V-2 Laborers

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — Arthur L.H. Rudolph, a German-born engineer who helped pioneer some of America's boldest ventures in space, has denied that he persecuted slave laborers in a Nazi rocket installation during World War II.

Reached Saturday by telephone in Hamburg, Mr. Rudolph said the accusations were "completely untrue."

"I tried to help the poor forced laborers to have their conditions improved," said the former rocket engineer, who left the United States in March to avoid prosecution by the Justice Department.

"I tried to do what was in my means," Mr. Rudolph, 77, said he had decided to leave his adopted home because he feared litigation there would have "dragged on for years and the cost would have exceeded my means."

"To consideration of my health and age, and also that the allegations are untrue, I decided not to waste the last years of my life in litigation," he said.

The former scientist renounced his American citizenship in May and said he had applied for, but not yet been granted, West German citizenship.

Mr. Rudolph, who designed the Saturn V rocket used when American astronauts flew to the moon, said he had not been approached by the West German authorities about his alleged activities in the underground rocket complex in the Harz mountains during the war.

On Thursday, a prosecutor at the Central Office for the Registration of National-Socialist crimes in Ludwigsburg said that the U.S.

Justice Department had not yet forwarded its documentation on Mr. Rudolph to West Germany.

The prosecutor, Alfred Streim, said that the center's own records contained "no incriminating evidence" against Mr. Rudolph.

In Bonn, a Justice Ministry official expressed displeasure that the United States had effectively sent Mr. Rudolph to West Germany without first informing the authorities here. He said Washington had informed Bonn of the case only in the last week.

While the statute of limitations has expired on most war crimes, Mr. Rudolph could face prosecution in West Germany if it were determined that he caused the deaths of slave laborers.

The Justice Department said that, as the director of V-2 rocket production from 1943 to 1945, Mr. Rudolph "participated in the persecution of forced laborers, including concentration camp inmates, who were employed there under inhumane conditions."

In the interview, Mr. Rudolph sought to distinguish between the V-2 program he directed and the tunneling by slave laborers in the vast underground complex, where prisoners reportedly worked by hand with no water, poor ventilation and meager rations.

"If you want to run a production, and the V-2 was a precision instrument, you cannot use poor laborers," he said. "There was no sabotage to my knowledge which would have led to punishment."

"I did nothing that was wrong," he said, adding that he had as many as 5,000 prisoners, mostly Russians, under his command. "Quite the contrary."

American Says She Warned of Bomb

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An American with contacts in Lebanon says she warned the State Department in mid-August that a radical Shiite Moslem group would attack the U.S. Embassy annex near East Beirut between Sept. 20 and 22.

The American, Lucille Levin, said Friday she had obtained the information during efforts to gain the release of her husband, Jeremy Levin, the Middle East bureau chief for Cable News Network, who was kidnapped in March.

She said the State Department was advised of the threat on Aug. 16. The car-bomb attack, which heavily damaged the annex, occurred on Sept. 20. Two Americans and 12 Lebanese were killed.

Mrs. Levin said she had learned

of the attack plan from George Malouf, a Lebanese-American who had gone to Beirut to try to negotiate the release of her husband.

Mr. Malouf, a Washington architect, said in an interview Friday that he had met in Beirut with representatives of the Hezbollah, or Party of God, a militant Moslem group that U.S. intelligence agencies believe was responsible for the bombing. He said members of the group "dragged to him they would deliver a gift-wrapped package" to the embassy "around Sept. 20 to 22."

The State Department confirmed that its officials met with Mrs. Levin and Mr. Malouf in Washington on Aug. 16 and that he warned them. But the department denied he had mentioned specific dates or targets.

Alan Rombert, the department spokesman, refused to discuss the meeting in detail except to repeat his earlier statement that the department had received "no specific information" regarding the time, method and place of the actual attack which took place.

He was a tireless filmmaker and once boasted that by the age of 41, he had seen 5,000 films, many of them more than once.

He owned prints of Alfred Hitchcock's "Psycho" and Orson Welles's "Citizen Kane" and said that he had viewed both more than 50 times.

Philippines Re-Lives the Return of MacArthur

(Continued from Page 1)

the Philippines: I have returned. The hour of your redemption is here," UPI reported.]

James Hofrichter, one of the organizers of the U.S. veterans' trip, said many veterans felt the Leyte landing anniversary had been overshadowed by the commemoration this year of the 40th anniversary of the Allied invasion of France.

But the memories of the U.S. Pacific theater veterans are no less vivid, and the suffering of many of them at the hands of the Nazi Japanese allies no less real.

Conversations with 10 American veterans who fought under MacArthur also show that forgiveness does not come easy. Some want nothing to do with the Japanese veterans here and have never reconciled themselves to the postwar partnership between the United States and Japan.

"When I'm over here and I think about the buddies I helped bury on Leyte, I can't help it," said James Frederick, 59, of Arlington, Texas. "It's still embedded in my mind."

One of the returning veterans who suffered most was Richard Deutch, 65, of Garrett, Indiana, a former 2d pilot officer taken prisoner by the Japanese in 1942 after being wounded on the Corregidor.

A survivor of the infamous Bataan death march in which thousands of captured U.S. and Filipino soldiers died, Mr. Deutch spent a year in a prison camp in the Philippines and about two years in a labor camp in Japan.

Out of 405 prisoners of war in his group in Japan, he said, "133 of us walked out." Thousands of American prisoners were starved, beaten or tortured to death, he said, and others suffered unspeakable cruelties.

ties at the hands of their captors. Filipinos also suffered severely, especially after MacArthur began his drive to recapture the Philippines islands and was welcomed by the populace as a returning hero.

When the siege ended, Manila lay in ruins. Of allied cities during World War II only Warsaw suffered greater devastation.

"The young people of today don't know about that anymore," the former foreign minister, Carlos Romulo, said in a recent interview. "They don't know what we went through."

Mr. Romulo, now 85 and in poor health, was with MacArthur on the small fortified island of Corregidor at the entrance to Manila Bay in March 1942 when the U.S. general, facing capture by the Japanese, left the Philippines with the promise, "I shall return."

Then a young brigadier general, MacArthur also accompanied landing at Leyte. Like many other Filipinos, he still reveres the U.S. general.

"I had bought a pair of boots in San Francisco to wear upon my entry in the Philippines," Mr. Romulo said. "But I didn't know MacArthur would make us jump in the

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
For Life Achievement & Career Advancement
May be used for:
1. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
2. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
3. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
4. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
5. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
6. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
7. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
8. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
9. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
10. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
11. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
12. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
13. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
14. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
15. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
16. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
17. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
18. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
19. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
20. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
21. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
22. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
23. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
24. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
25. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)
26. A. M. A. S. (M.A. S. D. O. C. R. A. M.)

AMERICAN TOPICS

Afghan Exiles in U.S. Flourish on Chicken

Afghan refugees in New York may soon be to fried chicken what the Koreans are to fruit and vegetable stands. About 10,000 to 15,000 Afghans have arrived in the Big Apple since the Soviet Army intervened in their country in December 1979, and the city already has about 110 Afghan fast food shops, bearing such all-American names as Boston Fried Chicken, Harlem Fried Chicken and Texas Fried Chicken. Similar Afghan fast food outlets have opened in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California and Washington, D.C.

The man who started it all actually arrived before the Soviet intervention. Teeli Zia came to the United States in 1972, got a job with a fried chicken outfit and earned enough to buy the franchise. Now he owns six Kennedy Fried Chicken shops (named after the late president "just because Afghans like him a lot") in Manhattan, Queens and Brooklyn.

Mr. Zia employs mainly Afghan refugees and provides technical assistance to those who want to start their own fried chicken restaurants. The Afghans say the competition from the big chains like Kentucky Fried Chicken is tough, but that their own chicken is special because of the spices, mainly red pepper and fresh garlic.

How Washington Deals With a Weed

In the shallows of the Potomac River as it flows through Washington a weed grows rampant, choking other marine life and impeding boaters, fishermen and swimmers. The growth of the plant, *Hydrilla verticillata*, also has reached epidemic proportions in Florida, clogging scores of waterways.

The Army Corps of Engineers had planned to test Diquat, a pesticide, in the Potomac, but environmentalists objected. Now it is using an aquatic harvester, resembling a huge lawnmower, to remove the weeds.

Notes on People

Carl Lewis won four gold medals at the Los Angeles Olympics and, four days after the games ended, Baotian Books issued a practically instant biography, "Carl Lewis"

An American Hero" in paperback at \$2.95. Two months later, the first printing has not sold out, a second is not expected and Matthew Shear, of Bantam's publicity department, says, "It has sold less than we had hoped. We have found that in 'instant' printings, either it sells well right away or not at all."

Mary Evans, the lawyer who fell in love with an armed robber who was her client, helped him escape from prison and spent 20 weeks with him on the run.



Mary Evans

Mr. Evans won parole this month after telling Tennessee parole board officials, "There is no doubt in my mind at all that it was a serious mistake." It was the first time on record that she had indicated regret. Miss Evans, 27, will be released Feb. 4 after serving the minimum 11 months of a three-year sentence. She has been disbarred.

Short Takes

Heavy rains that have drenched Texas over the past few weeks are beginning to bring an end to the worst drought since the catastrophic dry spell that peaked in 1956. The drought — or drought, as Texans call it — had lasted for as long as two years in some parts of the state.

Nearly 30 percent of Americans are getting direct personal benefits from the federal government, according to the Census Bureau. Social Security is the leading source of benefits; among others are veterans' programs, food stamps, welfare, Medicaid and subsidized housing.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

U.S. Is Said To Impede Cruz's Role In Nicaragua

By Philip Taubman

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, while publicly criticizing the Nov. 4 elections in Nicaragua as "a sham," has privately argued against the participation of the leading opposition presidential candidate for fear his involvement would legitimize the electoral process, senior administration officials said.

Since May, when U.S. policy toward the election was formed, the administration has wanted the opposition candidate, Arturo José Cruz, either not to enter the race or, if he did, to withdraw before the election, claiming the conditions were unfair, the officials said.

"The administration never contemplated letting Cruz stay in the race," one official said, "because then the Sandinistas could justifiably claim that the elections were legitimate, making it much harder for the United States to oppose the Nicaraguan government."

Other U.S. officials vehemently denied this contention. L. Craig Johnston, deputy assistant secretary of state for Central America, said Saturday, "Anyone who would allege that we don't favor full participation in the election doesn't know what he's talking about."

Mr. Johnston said the administration had used its influence with a variety of Nicaraguan groups, including rebels and conservative politicians, to try to clear the way for the participation of Mr. Cruz.

Mr. Cruz said he had the impression that the administration had supported his efforts to work out a political arrangement with the Sandinistas that would have included a postponement of the election to give him adequate time to campaign.

Lengthy negotiations between the Nicaraguan government and Mr. Cruz, its former envoy to the United States, broke down earlier this month, and Nicaraguan leaders have said that the elections would take place without him Nov. 4.

Several U.S. officials who are familiar with the administration's activities in Nicaragua said the Central Intelligence Agency had worked with some of Mr. Cruz's supporters to ensure that they would object to any potential agreement for his participation in the election.

Specifically, the administration officials said, an alliance of Nicaraguan businessmen called the Superior Council of Private Enterprise



Arturo José Cruz

was in frequent contact with the CIA about the elections. They said Mr. Cruz was not aware of the CIA's role.

The administration officials said that the president of the alliance, Enrique Bolaños Geyer, and other leaders of the business organization met during the spring and summer with CIA officials in Washington and San José, Costa Rica.

Members of the Democratic Coordinator, a group of political parties opposing the Sandinist government, which is headed by Mr. Cruz, and U.S. officials familiar with their deliberations, said that objections by Mr. Bolaños and the business federation played a major role in preventing Mr. Cruz from reaching agreement with the Sandinistas.

Mr. Bolaños said in an interview in Managua on Wednesday that he and the business federation "have nothing to do with the CIA."

Mr. Cruz called Friday for a cease-fire in Nicaragua between U.S.-backed rebels and government forces as a first step toward a political settlement that would include a delay in elections, United Press International reported from Washington.

Mr. Cruz said the cease-fire should be followed by "a conclusive declaration" by President Ronald Reagan or U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz that the United States would end support to rebels fighting to overthrow Nicaragua's government if a peaceful solution could be found to the conflict.

Then, Mr. Cruz said, the Sandinist government should postpone the elections for as long as four months and begin a one-month "dialogue of national reconciliation" with opposition political leaders.

Leaders of the two main rebel groups, the Honduras-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force and the Costa Rica-based Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, said they would consider accepting a cease-fire under the Cruz plan.

3 U.S. Military Trainers Visited Area Near Offensive by El Salvador Army

By Robert J. McCartney

Washington Post Service

PERQUIN, El Salvador — Three U.S. military personnel spent the night in a Salvadoran Army field command post here on the first night of a major army offensive, despite rules barring them from visiting areas where combat is likely.

The incident illustrates a trend by U.S. military personnel to travel more widely in El Salvador.

Colonel James Steele, head of U.S. military trainers here, and the two other U.S. military men flew to Perquin to observe the performance of the Atlacatl Battalion in its helicopter-borne assault Thursday at the start of a 2,300-troop offensive against northern Morazan province, one of the guerrillas' two principal strongholds. U.S. officials said. The U.S.-trained battalion is one of the Salvadoran Army's elite units.

The U.S. personnel said they came to the town at the invitation of the Salvadoran colonel in charge of the offensive after he assured them that they would not be involved in combat.

Perquin is deep inside territory usually controlled by leftist guerrillas. About 100 of them, according to residents of the town, evacuated about 30 minutes before the army helicopters began landing.

The three Americans later reported to the U.S. Embassy that they had not come under fire. Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering said Friday. At least two other helicopters flying the same route that the advisers had flown during the afternoon, however, had drawn ground fire.

In addition, the Americans were present here Thursday afternoon, when Salvadoran troops no more than 1,000 yards away opened fire on suspected guerrilla positions, and Friday morning, when a mine exploded on the edge of town and severely wounded a Salvadoran soldier.

The three U.S. military men all carried automatic rifles, in line with U.S. rules allowing them to carry weapons for self-defense.

Six U.S. journalists, who also spent the night in Perquin, saw the three U.S. military personnel, besides Colonel Steele, were a U.S. naval attaché, who is a U.S. Marine lieutenant colonel, and an army sergeant who is an aide of Colonel Steele's.

Mr. Pickering asked journalists Friday not to print the names of the latter two men to avoid possible reprisals against them or their families by leftist guerrillas.

Mr. Pickering backed the decision by the three men to visit Per-

quin, saying that they "absolutely" had not broken what the embassy calls "terms of reference" for U.S. military personnel.

Mr. Steele "was in the middle of the Atlacatl Battalion in Perquin. It was his judgment, which I agree with, that he was in as safe a place as he could be in El Salvador," Mr. Pickering said.

As of midday Friday, Salvadoran officers reported that the rebels had offered virtually no resistance. One Salvadoran soldier and two guerrillas had been confirmed as dead as the rebels seemingly vanished in the steep mountains covered with lush forests.

A year ago, U.S. military trainers were displaying significantly more caution about being seen visiting areas near combat.

According to the embassy's "terms of reference," which have been in effect for more than two years, U.S. military personnel are to avoid being "placed in situations where combat is likely."

Limits on activities of U.S. military personnel have been established to assuage fears in the U.S. Congress and public opinion that Americans are running risks. Five U.S. military personnel are known to have been ordered to leave the country since February 1982 for engaging in activities considered too close to direct involvement in combat.

More U.S. Advisers in Field — Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported from Washington.

Reagan administration officials acknowledged Saturday that senior U.S. military officers had recently begun to move more freely into the countryside of El Salvador. But Brian Carlson, a State Department spokesman, said that there had been no easing of rules that prohibit advisers from being in areas where combat is likely.

A Defense Department official said Saturday that while the advisers were roaming further afield to observe the effects of U.S. training,

Actor's Heart Is Used In Transplant Operation

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The body of Jon-Erik Hexum, the actor who was the co-star of the television series "Cover Up" and who was declared dead six days after shooting himself in the temple with a blank-loaded pistol on a TV set, was flown Friday to San Francisco, where his heart was transplanted into a dying man.

A spokesman for Pacific Medical Center said the recipient was a 37-year-old man who asked to remain anonymous.

CONTAINERWORLD SERVICES LTD HIGH INCOME PLAN

16%*
PER ANNUM
Minimum Investment £2,250

Containerworld Services Limited based in Southampton manage and operate a first class world wide container leasing service to the shipping industry and specialist in providing investors with a High Return Income with security.

For full details of this High Income Plan, complete and return the coupon today.

On investments of £4,250

CONTAINERWORLD SERVICES LIMITED
25 Queen's Terrace, Southampton SO1 1BG
1st Southampton 335322 or our London office—01 499 5501 24 hour service

Please send me by return details of your High Return Income Plan.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Tel No. (work) _____ (home) _____

CONTAINERWORLD SERVICES LIMITED
FREETOWN SOUTHAMPTON, SO9 1BD

INT 22-10

SKY CHANNEL BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE

PROGRAM, MONDAY 22nd OCTOBER

UK TIMES 18.00 SKY MUSIC BOX
17.00 SKY MUSIC BOX PREMIERE
18.00 SKY-FI MUSIC
19.00 GREEN ACRES
19.30 THE BRADY BUNCH
20.00 THE GREATEST AMERICAN HERO
20.50 VEGAS
21.45 THE UNTOUCHABLES
22.00 ICE HOCKEY
23.45 SKY MUSIC BOX

CONTACT SKY CHANNEL, SATELLITE TELEVISION PLC FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
TELEPHONE LONDON (01) 436 4077 TELEX 266943

DIVIDED

Our name is Daewoo. For seventeen years, we have aggressively pursued one simple business philosophy. Diversify and grow. In Korea and around the world, Daewoo consistently proves its expertise in many areas: From trading to finance, electronics to construction, telecommunications to heavy machinery, auto manufacturing to shipbuilding.

WE STAND

This is where the "we" comes in. At Daewoo, people are our greatest resource. The kind of people who speak an international language of enthusiasm and innovation.

People who earn, and keep, a reputation for getting the job done. And done on time. In short, the kind of people who make good partners.

STAND

Today, Daewoo stands tall among the giants of the world. Meeting the needs of a wide range of the world's top businesses. This dedication to diversity has helped Daewoo achieve over \$4 billion in consolidated sales in 1983. Divided we stand. True today. True tomorrow.

DAEWOO

GOOD PEOPLE MAKE GOOD PARTNERS

Daewoo Corp., P.O. Box 2810, Seoul, Korea
Telex: Daewoo K23344

This is a Grand Slam

NORTH(D)			
AKJ1088	AKJ1088	AKJ1088	AKJ1088
AJ10	AJ10	AJ10	AJ10
AK8	AK8	AK8	AK8
A	A	A	A
WEST			
Q542	Q542	Q542	Q542
Q982	Q982	Q982	Q982
Q1074	Q1074	Q1074	Q1074
88	88	88	88
EAST			
73	73	73	73
Q852	Q852	Q852	Q852
Q108532	Q108532	Q108532	Q108532
SOUTH			
6	6	6	6
K8754	K8754	K8754	K8754
Q63	Q63	Q63	Q63
KJ74	KJ74	KJ74	KJ74

The bidding was:

North	East	South	West
24	Pass	20	Pass
24	Pass	30	Pass
34	Pass	3N.T.	Pass
40	Pass	40	Pass
70	Pass	Pass	Pass

NORTH(D)			
AKJ1088	AKJ1088	AKJ1088	AKJ1088
AJ10	AJ10	AJ10	AJ10
AK8	AK8	AK8	AK8
A	A	A	A
WEST			
Q542	Q542	Q542	Q542
Q982	Q982	Q982	Q982
Q1074	Q1074	Q1074	Q1074
88	88	88	88
EAST			
73	73	73	73
Q852	Q852	Q852	Q852
Q108532	Q108532	Q108532	Q108532
SOUTH			
6	6	6	6
K8754	K8754	K8754	K8754
Q63	Q63	Q63	Q63
KJ74	KJ74	KJ74	KJ74

The bidding was:

North	East	South	West
24	Pass	20	Pass
24	Pass	30	Pass
34	Pass	3N.T.	Pass
40	Pass	40	Pass
70	Pass	Pass	Pass

Doubled

If you purchased this Trib at a newsstand, you're already enjoying a rare bargain—the whole world in just a few tightly written, fact-packed pages. You're reading a product created by scores of journalists working day and night from dozens of distant datelines to bring you a compact compilation which can be purchased for the price of a cup of coffee.

But why not double the bargain? Enjoy twice as many newspapers with double the headlines, business trends, candid commentary, high fashion and comic strip hi-jinks, exciting sports and bridge columns, too.

By subscribing to the International Herald Tribune for six months or a year, you save almost half the newsstand price on

each copy. Up to 42% off, to be precise. Twice as many Tribs for your money.

Join the global who's who of thought-leader readers who turn to each morning's Trib for the latest in objectively reported world news, briskly written opinion, the day's closing business tabulations, buy-and-sell reports from the international market-place, at-the-stadium recaps of just-completed matches, what's happening in the world of culture—and all in an international perspective.

Double the value of the Trib by halving its price. Subscribe now so you don't miss a single issue. Major credit cards accepted. Just fill out the coupon below and mail. For maximum savings, subscribe for a full year. This cut-price subscription offer is for new subscribers only.

Herald Tribune Your Deal.

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: 747.07.29. Tlx: 612832.

Please circle below the time period and reduced subscription price selected. (Rates valid through April 30, 1985. For new subscribers only.)

COUNTRY	1 year	6 months	3 months
Austria..... A.Sch.	3,220	1,610	890
Belgium..... B.P.	3,220	1,610	890
Denmark..... D.Kr.	3,220	1,610	890
Finland..... F.M.	1,120	560	308
France..... F.F.	1,000	500	280
Germany..... D.M.	412	206	115
Greece..... Dr.	12,400	6,200	3,450
Ireland..... Ir.	104	52	29
Italy..... Lire	216,000	108,000	59,000
Luxembourg..... L.Fr.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Netherlands..... Fl.	450	225	124
Norway..... N.Kr.	1,160	580	320
Portugal..... Esc.	11,200	5,600	3,080
Spain..... Ptas.	17,400	8,700	4,800
Sweden..... S.Kr.	1,160	580	320
Switzerland..... S.Fr.	372	186	102
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East..... \$	284	142	78
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia..... \$	396	198	109

☐ Yes, I would like to accept your bargain offer. Please send me the International Herald Tribune for the time period and at the reduced price circled on this coupon.

☐ My payment is enclosed (Check/money order to the I.H.T.). Please charge my

Card account number _____

Card expiry date _____ Signature _____

My name _____

Address _____

City _____

Job/Profession _____ Nationality _____

Company activity _____

22-10-84

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A 'War' Out of Control?

Perhaps the Reagan administration has it right about the CIA's dreadful how-to primer for waging terror in Nicaragua. Perhaps it was written by an "overzealous free-lancer." But where does that leave the agency's director, William Casey? If he approved the manual, he violated the executive orders of three presidents and negligently failed to inform the congressional intelligence committees. If he did not know what was being done in his America's name, the verdict is inescapable that the "contra war" is out of control.

Moving to limit the damage, President Reagan has ordered an inquiry — by the CIA. The result is likely to be a pound of fudge in self-protective wrappers. Getting the truth requires something more, preferably a full-scale inquiry by the intelligence committee of the Senate or the House into every aspect of this undeclared war — including the mining of Nicaraguan ports; the "private" volunteers and soldiers of fortune so easily recruited; that comic book with sabotage instructions, and now a manual so brutally cynical that even the contra fighters balked at distributing 2,000 copies.

One passage of the manual urges rebels in Nicaragua to recruit criminals to bring about violence "that will cause the death of one or more people to create a martyr for the cause." Whoever wrote that did not know, or care, that Presidents Ford, Carter and Reagan have insisted that no one acting for the United States may encourage political murder.

The manual was bound to leak, as it did to The Associated Press. Open societies cannot assure the "deniability" of operations that offend principle and law. It has been true of the whole false justification of this war: that its only purpose was to interdict arms smuggling. With an envious eye, the Hoover Commission in 1954 urged imitating dictators: "We must learn to subvert, sabotage and destroy our enemies by more clever, more sophisticated and more effective methods than those used against us." It may become necessary that the American people will be made acquainted with, understand and support this fundamentally repugnant philosophy.

Once acquainted, Americans rejected that anything-goes doctrine. The reforms of 1976 permit covert operations, but they oblige the CIA to keep Congress informed and they set limits of decency on clandestine schemes. Only by observing those rules can the United States condemn terrorism. Secretary of State George Shultz has denounced "the extent to which agencies of foreign states are engaged in terrorist acts." Jeane Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate at the United Nations, condemns "violence in violation of law against persons who are not at war." These principles cannot be squared with political murder in Nicaragua.

Having disavowed the manual, President Reagan now needs to re-examine the whole "war" that produced it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Sharing the Pain in Spain

A specter of austerity haunts Western Europe, greatly shrinking the distance between Tories and socialists. With measures as tough as any taken by Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Spain's Felipe Gonzalez is proving how much the global economic changes of the 1970s have altered politics in the 1980s.

With unemployment at 18.5 percent, Mr. Gonzalez has called on labor and industry to negotiate terms for easier dismissals and lower real wages in the next two years. Bowing to his government's popularity, half the unions have agreed. Radical threats of defiance and strikes. Prime Minister Gonzalez is trying to prepare Spain's long-sheltered industries for entry into the European Community. In a broader sense, he is joining the continental movement to regain competitiveness.

It is a movement that is fast making traditional social democratic policies obsolete. Socialists like Mr. Gonzalez and President Francois Mitterrand of France try to distinguish

themselves from Mrs. Thatcher and other conservatives by packaging their austerity programs as "social contracts." They aim to offer new subsidies to displaced workers in exchange for concessions on wages, work rules and job security. These deals may well erode the Socialists' standing in working-class communities, but Mr. Gonzalez, like Mr. Mitterrand, has recognized that there are no happier alternatives in an economically integrated world. To persist with postwar socialist programs of stimulus, full employment and nationalization would invite inflation and capital flight, thus defeating the main objective.

Europe's democratic socialists are finding that they must seek new supporters in emerging economic sectors to replace the votes they will lose in irreversibly declining industries. Whether they can make that shift and still maintain a distinctive socialist identity remains an open question.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Louisville Helped Mondale

Speculation can end on the effect of the first debate between the presidential candidates; in time for the Kansas City debate on Oct. 21, enough post-Oct. 7 polls were in to give a pretty clear answer. Just about everyone except Nancy Reagan agreed that Walter Mondale was the winner in Louisville, and the polls registered some gains for him. In the Washington Post-ABC News poll, for example, Mr. Mondale rose from a pre-Louisville 31 percent to 42 percent afterward, a statistically significant difference. Also, his post-Louisville support was notably firmer. The first debate enabled Mr. Mondale to increase the size of and firm up his Democratic base. It improved the morale, and hence probably increased the turnout, of core Democratic voters.

But it did not result in massive erosion of the Reagan majority. From the end of August until Oct. 7, Mr. Reagan's percentage — the single most important result in any poll, when you have an incumbent running — oscillated between 55 and 60 percent. In most polls after Louisville the Reagan percentage was oscillating in the 53-to-58-percent range.

The sensible conclusion was that Mr. Reagan's support was down, a little. That conclusion was confirmed by results in statewide polls after the first debate. But Mr. Reagan was not down to the danger zone. A candidate

can have 53 percent of the popular vote and win more than 400 electoral votes, as Franklin Roosevelt did in 1944. Mr. Reagan still had the inherent advantages that accrue to an incumbent president credited with strong leadership and running at a time of peace and prosperity. But a couple of things made the race still tantalizing. One was the second debate. The other was the fact that, aside from his 60-percent-plus showings in a dozen or so states, Mr. Reagan was running pretty evenly around the country. This is good news for him as long as he keeps current levels of support.

In only a few states have his poll showings dipped below 50 percent — but those include the biggest ones, California and New York; and his showings in several large-electoral-vote states are only a few points higher. Consider what happens if he falls from the 53-to-58 range to, say, the 49-to-54 range, which is where he was in polls against Mr. Mondale from February through June. At that point as many as 200 hitherto safe electoral votes are at risk. (At least 270 are needed to win).

All this speculation may be academic. But it, or something much like it, has been very much on the minds of both campaigns' strategists as they pondered the second debate and the two weeks and two days that follow.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

A Capitalist Rethink in China

The radical new blueprint for the Chinese economy has a significance far beyond even the one billion Chinese lives it will ultimately affect. It represents the boldest step ever taken by a major Communist country not just to coexist with capitalism but to absorb permanently all features it can safely adopt from the rival system. The Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, whose strong personal hallmark is stamping on the changes, has swept away

Marxist dogmas like so many cobwebs. The doctrinal rethink means a progressive reduction in state subsidies, the loosening of rigid state control, with more incentives to workers and a freer rein for managers, and the encouragement to a controlled scale of private enterprise for private gain. The recent agreement over Hong Kong was only acceptable in the belief that Communist China really was gearing itself to live alongside the capitalist world. Mr. Deng now indicates that to be correct.

— The Sunday Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR OCT. 22 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Moret Evicts Maura in Madrid

MADRID — The Spanish Ministry has resigned. Senator Antonio Maura, the President of the Council, saw the King [on Oct. 21] and inquired whether he still possessed the monarch's confidence after the attacks made upon him by the Cortes and by Senator Sigismundo Moret, the head of the Liberal party. The King's reply has not been made known, but it is easy to guess, since on receiving it Senator Maura handed the resignation of the Cabinet to King Alfonso. Not only did the King accept it, he asked Senator Moret to form a new Ministry. For the last week, the entire political world in Madrid has known that the King disapproved of Senator Maura's attitude in regard to the [Oct. 13] execution of Francisco Ferrer.

1934: Democrats Get Campaign Help

WASHINGTON — A notice sent out by the Democratic National Committee [on Oct. 21] suggests that congressional candidates may exploit the expenditures of Federal funds in their districts in campaign speeches. The notice says: "The attached bulletin shows Federal appropriations segregated by departments for your state. It is believed this information will enable you to answer inquiries made constantly on these subjects. You can use this any way you like in speeches, radio talks and newspaper interviews, embellishing the facts set forth with your own views and opinions." Republicans immediately launched a vigorous attack against the move, charging that Democratic leaders are trying to buy the election.

Let the Candidates 'Talk Sense to the American People'

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — Americans would be well advised to demand that the presidential candidates would hew to Adlai Stevenson's admonition many years ago: Talk sense. If it is sensible to question and rethink the viability of the present Social Security system, is it possible for a candidate to say that out loud? Obviously it is not possible in 1984. If it were sensible would a president or a candidate dare say, "I really have no answer for the problems and hostilities in the Middle East and may never find such an answer?"

A political season should test the assumptions, as opposed to the assertions, of those who seek to lead. The United States has roughly 5 percent of the world's population and 25 percent of its wealth. Can it, with such substantial but finite resources, fulfill global military commitments that the present administration defines as meeting "any contingency" and the Democratic candidate as the defense of "American interests?" Which contingencies and interests? If, as the candidates say, Central America is "vital" to U.S. interests, are they willing to fight for it?

There are economic assumptions not deserving of examination. The American economy is a remarkable engine, producing a gross national product of \$3 trillion. Can it, however, sustain a national debt that approaches \$2 trillion and grows by nearly \$200 billion annually, and at

the same time provide major underpinning for the \$800-billion debt of the developing nations of the world? And can the United States continue to absorb international trade deficits in excess of \$100 billion a year, which threaten to soon make America a debtor nation? Does it erect protectionist walls? Does it — because of the strength of the dollar abroad — continue to export jobs through the loss of foreign markets for its manufactured goods?

Such questions are the sort one expects of bookkeepers; they take no account of the idealistic assumptions that infuse many of America's policies, its sense of place and mission. This idealism, in differing ways and in differing manifestations, is expressed by both candidates. They see or would like to see an America that contributes mightily to the amelioration of poverty, hunger and social injustice at home and on other continents. But how is that to be done and how soon and at what cost?

At home, 10 to 15 percent of the people live below a defined poverty line. Abroad — in Africa, Latin America and elsewhere — the numbers are in the hundreds of millions. Is American idealism consonant with the capacity to achieve its goals?

All things may be possible — social reform, global military might, economic and financial stability. But

does the possibility hinge on sacrifice, a word and an idea that enjoys little currency in the political dialogue of 1984? President Reagan promises to do all things without an increase in taxes. Walter Mondale promises to do all things with a modest sacrifice; higher taxes primarily on the "rich," meaning the less than 5 percent of the population with incomes in excess of \$60,000 a year.

Are these assumptions valid, can the United States do it all and sacrifice little or nothing? Or are such

assumptions relics from an easier past? In today's world America remains optimistic and strong. But its political leaders must be clear-eyed about the assumptions on which their policies and rhetoric are based.

John Kennedy spoke in his inaugural address of trumpets calling Americans again to assume the burden of a "long twilight struggle... against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease and war itself." He was saying that there is no free lunch, that military commitments are

not bloodless, that economic commitments are not painless.

"What does concern me," Adlai Stevenson said in 1952, accepting the Democratic nomination for president, "... is not just winning the election, but how it is won, how well we can take advantage of this great quadrennial opportunity to debate issues sensibly and soberly...."

"Let's face it. Let's talk sense to the American people. Let's tell them the truth, that there are no gains without pains, that this is the eve of great decisions, not easy decisions...."

The Washington Post.

A Country That Doesn't Earn Its Way Puts Its Military Capacity in Jeopardy

By Alan W. Wolff

WASHINGTON — Every nation must pay for its defense. Britain liquidated overseas assets, the investments of generations, and borrowed heavily to wage war against Germany. After the war it chose policies of current consumption rather than savings and investment. It did not earn its way in world trade and was quickly surpassed in economic strength and military potential by former adversaries. The United States is pursuing policies today not unlike Britain's after the war.

It is doing so not out of necessity but because of a lack of political will. America has embarked on a military buildup without paying for it out of current revenue. Instead it is borrowing \$2 billion a week from foreign countries. High U.S. interest rates, the direct result of not taxing to pay for spending, extract this capital from other countries.

These economic policies damage security in a number of ways. The technological lead is being eroded; the technological lead is being undermined; by curbing economic growth in Europe and Japan, relations with allies are being strained; in the Third World the cause of democracy is receiving a severe setback.

Imports are taking an increasing share of the U.S. market. American exports are falling less and less well in the world's markets. Record trade deficits, announced monthly, mean that millions of American workers are not being employed or trained. There is now a documented erosion of both basic and emerging industries necessary to national defense.

Steel-making capacity alone has shrunk 30 percent since January 1981; import dependency in steel has increased to well over 25 percent. Even this level of domestic production is maintained by a patchwork of export restraint agreements.

The telecommunications industry, in which America is the world leader in technology, has seen a sharp reversal in the past three and a half years from a surplus of \$1 billion to a deficit of \$200 million.

And this is only the beginning. The U.S. trade gap is predicted to widen sharply unless economic and trade policies are changed. This disaster does not occur because American workers have become less energetic or American management less farsighted or American scientists less innovative. It results primarily because overvaluation of the dollar adds to the other problems of international competition.

In every week that goes by under present policies, U.S. firms and workers make and export nearly \$3 billion worth of goods less than the foreign goods that the country imports. This trade gap causes a loss of invention of

new products and new technologies. Lost sales mean lost revenues. For every telephone system, nuclear power station or conventional electrical generating system that is not supplied abroad, U.S. firms have fewer dollars for research and development, and so they learn less about ways to improve existing products and create new ones. More insidious still, industries do not demand as many engineers and scientists, and fewer are trained — all due to an abstraction, a currency overvaluation that prices U.S. goods out of world markets and makes imports unreasonably cheap.

In the mistaken belief that it will give America lasting strength, vast — borrowed — resources are being spent on military hardware. But any arsenal becomes obsolete shockingly fast. To stay strong a country needs a strong industrial base and the latest technologies, and the ability to create new products and new technologies. Current policies cannot achieve this necessary set of objectives; on the contrary, they are defeating them.

It has long been the objective of U.S. policies to promote the cause of democratic government throughout the world. America could not long survive as a single democracy in a sea of world communism.

The strongest argument for America's cause is that communism produces want and a working free market produces well-being. But U.S. economic policies are curbing growth in the poorest nations. Interest on external debt has risen to extreme levels; for the first time there is an actual inflow of capital from these poor countries to America. What is the sense of stockpiling arms while at the same time sowing the seeds of discontent and revolution that make their use ever so much more likely? What is so true is that this damage to national defense need not occur. There is no absence of the tools needed to restore health to the U.S. trade position, and thus the country's long-term defense posture, and to increase the numbers of productively employed Americans and friends of America everywhere. The first step is to cut the federal budget deficit.

The writer, a Washington lawyer, was U.S. deputy special trade representative from 1977 to 1979. He contributed this article to The Washington Post.

A Novel Presidential Fix, But Reagan May Escape

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The presidential race has taken a turn. Sunday's final debate in Kansas City, the fulcrum of the election seemed to be President Reagan's capacity to make a case for himself on television. There was no historical precedent for a popular incumbent making himself the issue in the election — until Ronald Reagan bobbled his first debate with Walter Mondale in Louisville.

There has not been a presidential election in the modern era that has turned on the question of the sitting president's capacity to do his job as well in the future as he did in the past — not even when an ailing Franklin Roosevelt sought a fourth term six months before his death.

Mr. Reagan's age would never have been an issue; he is plainly fitter than most of us. But voters, especially those who are themselves approaching Mr. Reagan's age or have elderly parents, are sensitive to signs of faltering energies and frailties, and that is what some people saw in Mr. Reagan on the night of Oct. 7.

Still, all Mr. Reagan had to do in Kansas City to dissipate the Louisville doubts was to make a plausible case for his policies. He did not have to prove that he has a better grasp, say, on nuclear policy or on Middle East politics than Mr. Mondale does. In this respect his situation was quite similar to the one he faced as challenger in the 1980 debate with Jimmy Carter. The Democrats' strategy of desperation that year — since they admitted that they could not convince most voters that Mr. Carter had been a successful president — was to depict Mr. Reagan as a frightening nuclear-bomber menace. When Mr. Carter strained to do that in the debate, Mr. Reagan stayed calm and good-natured. He won the debate in political terms, although Mr. Carter scored most of the debating points.

The Democrats are in almost as desperate a plight in 1984, because they cannot convince most voters that Mr. Reagan has been an unsuccessful president. So they want to depict him as a doddering incompetent. They may succeed, but not if Mr. Reagan showed up in Kansas City with his tongue and brain connected and his good humor intact.

Meanwhile, those of us who thought this might be an election on the issues have been disappointed. Maybe if the age question is settled in Kansas City we can get a fortnight of the kind of campaign we were hoping to see, but most elections would not count on it.

Most elections involving an incumbent turn on a retrospective judg-

ment of the success or failure of his service. The voters look it over and pronounce it good or bad. The only election that turned on a serious debate on future policy seem to be those in which two non-incumbents, both judged to be qualified, face each other. We had that kind of election in 1960, and John Kennedy overcame Mr. Nixon by offering a more appealing promise of policies aimed at spurring economic growth and military-diplomatic power.

We had that kind of election again in 1968. Mr. Nixon beat Hubert Humphrey by promising more plausibly to end the Vietnam War and curb its incident inflation.

When Walter Mondale began the present campaign by saying he wanted to debate the future direction of policy, he was in effect conceding that he was a long shot. Had he been able to make the case convincingly to most voters that Mr. Reagan and his policies had failed, he would have done so. Instead he chose the harder course of arguing that those policies, however pleasant for most at the moment, would fail in the future.

It is not surprising that this proposition has been hard to sell. And it bears underlining that the hope of exploiting a personal weakness in Mr. Reagan is the same strategy that failed the Democrats in 1980. In effect, they are leaving the election in Mr. Reagan's hands. I would not bet the rent that he will fumble it.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS

A Plea for Uganda

One does not understand why President Milton Obote is unwilling to meet the guerrillas of the National Resistance Army for peace talks in a neutral land. Mr. Obote once said that "bad it not been for the teaching of the Church, Uganda would not have achieved independence." The Church teaches peace and tolerance. Tolerance would argue for peace talks after 13 years of bloodshed.

Rev. JOSEPH B.K. NSENGA, Paris.

Sentiment Aside... In the generally reasonable editorial "Help in Central America" (Oct. 9), you observe that "a sentimental attachment to the symbolism of revolution, and to a self-proclaimed socialism [in Nicaragua], sometimes (Continued on Page 5)

With or Without Visits From the Pope

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — There was no miracle; the pope has not visited the Soviet Union. "Just two hours away by plane, and yet so far," John Paul II said with sorrow in August when he revealed that he had wanted to go to Vilnius, in Lithuania, during the current year of celebration of the fifth centennial last March of the death of Saint Casimir, the patron saint of Lithuania.

Moscow turned him down. It also said no to Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, whom the pope wanted to send as his legate. The cardinal, who helped work out the Vatican's Ostpolitik, has long been regarded by East European countries as a valid partner for discussions. Barring an unlikely change, the Soviet Union — the first country to turn down a visit by the pope — will also prevent John Paul II from visiting Czechoslovakia and Hungary, as he has planned to do. The Kremlin is starting to pressure Yugoslavia, which has its own

where forced incorporation into the Soviet Union has never been recognized by the Vatican (which recognizes a Free Lithuanian Embassy), would be one more step in an attempt to extend to the Soviet Union and other East European countries the "Polish model" for church relations with the Communist Party and state.

No Communist country is better prepared to accept this model than Lithuania, where Catholicism is at least as much a manifestation of nationalism as in Poland. After 45 years of Soviet occupation and Russification, 2.5 million of the 3 million inhabitants declare themselves Catholic, and 60 percent of the population regularly attends Mass. In Lithuania, unlike the other Soviet republics, the principal clandestine newspaper is called *Chronicles of the Catholic Church*. A Committee to Defend the Faithful has been organized and a clandestine seminary operates full-time. The closing of churches and the jailing of priests has led to riots.

For centuries Lithuania was united to Poland. Together they brought the Catholic faith into Russia and the world wars and still has a large Polish minority. Thousands of Lithuanians twice looked to the Polish border to capture what little they could of Polish television's restricted coverage of the visits of John Paul II.

A papal visit now would come in an unfavorable context for the Kremlin. The Baltic states are going



problems with the Roman Catholic Church. Even the pope's third trip to his native Poland is out of the question in the current situation.

None of the Vatican's exchange of correspondence with the Kremlin has been made public, but the Soviet reasons are clear enough to see.

Vatican Ostpolitik, under consideration since John XXIII, has been operative only since the election of Karol Wojtyla to the papacy in 1978. The former bishop of Krakow introduced himself to the faithful not as the first Polish pope but as the first pope of Slavic origin. That is a strong nuance for Moscow. John Paul II in effect proclaimed himself the spokesman of all Christians and churches in Eastern Europe. He made clear that he did not accept a Christian Europe divided by the frontiers imposed at the end of World War II. He spoke of "the spiritual unity of Christian Europe, composed of two great traditions, that of the West and that of the East."

Moscow has never made a secret of its view that John Paul II played a major role in precipitating events in Poland in 1980, the year that saw the creation of Solidarity and its irreversible influence. As the Kremlin must see it, a visit by this Slavic pope to Lithuania,

through a period of political effervescence. The Kremlin has attacked Estonian nationalism and carried out a purge in Latvia. Meanwhile, the Soviet leadership is already preparing its propaganda for 1988, when it will have to face the 1,000th anniversary of Russia's Christianization. The Kremlin must feel that the danger from religion is very real and that a visit by the pope on Soviet soil could only aggravate it.

The pope says he hopes to visit Lithuania one day all the same. Meanwhile he has administered an excellent lesson in politics. He knew he would not be able to visit the Soviet Union now, but also that the mere prospect of such a trip would stimulate the movement that rejects Sovietization in Lithuania and elsewhere.

John Paul II has great experience in dealing with Communists. He is the only leader in the West to have a coherent strategy toward the Kremlin. He knows how to maneuver so as to render unto Caesar what is Caesar's, all the while forcing Caesar to admit the power of the church as an equal in spiritual matters.

The Soviets call this ideological warfare. They lost their Poland, and still have a large Polish minority. They will lose it in Lithuania and everywhere else, with or without a visit by the pope.

International Herald Tribune.

Recalling Stilwell's 'Sharp Salt Wind'

By Barbara Tuchman

NEW YORK — President Reagan's empty gesture of assuming responsibility for last month's terrorist attack on the U.S. Embassy annex in Beirut is a piece of administrative escapism and silly at that, because actual responsibility obviously lies closer to the site.

This is the second time the president has avoided locating the blame from which he could expect the unpleasantness of retribution and suits for damages by the families of the dead and wounded. All that would have given the press and networks a field day for black-eye news stories just before the election.

Politically the gesture was the cagey thing to do, but was it the right thing in the interest of the United States? If for fear of the consequences in public opinion we shy from bringing home blame and bringing to trial or court-martial the person or persons on whom it lies, it will be impossible to maintain a U.S. presence anywhere that commands respect, or for that matter any reliable standard of performance in the public service.

The Beirut attack was not owed to a failure of intelligence or of inability to infiltrate the terrorist bands. When explicit warnings had been received, infiltration was hardly necessary.

Surely everyone in the Beirut command and in the embassy (and, I should think, in the State Depart-

ments and their allies had been run out of Beirut by the Japanese.

After leading a remnant of his forces to safety in India by crossing rivers and mountains on foot, General Stilwell was greeted at Imphal by a crowd of reporters to whom he spoke the words that sped round the world and earned America more honest respect than anything else said during the war: "I claim we got a hell of a beating. We got run out of Burma, and it is humiliating as hell. I think we ought to find out what caused it, go back and retake it."

The impact of the words was clean and hard. General Stilwell's bonesty cut through the pap of army public relations like "a sharp salt wind," as the San Francisco Chronicle recalled at a later time. In a lead editorial, The New York Times stated about Churchill and Roosevelt that, for all their magnificent rhetoric, "each of them could learn something from General Stilwell," and lesser officialdom could heed him "both as to diction and as to policy."

The statement became synonymous with his name, quoted there after every time he made news. He had chosen to do a simple thing: tell the public the truth.

The writer, a Pulitzer Prize-winning historian, wrote this commentary for the Connecticut daily *Greenwich Time*.

can and their allies had been run out of Beirut by the Japanese.

After leading a remnant of his forces to safety in India by crossing rivers and mountains on foot, General Stilwell was greeted at Imphal by a crowd of reporters to whom he spoke the words that sped round the world and earned America more honest respect than anything else said during the war: "I claim we got a hell of a beating. We got run out of Burma, and it is humiliating as hell. I think we ought to find out what caused it, go back and retake it."

The impact of the words was clean and hard. General Stilwell's bonesty cut through the pap of army public relations like "a sharp salt wind," as the San Francisco Chronicle recalled at a later time. In a lead editorial, The New York Times stated about Churchill and Roosevelt that, for all their magnificent rhetoric, "each of them could learn something from General Stilwell," and lesser officialdom could heed him "both as to diction and as to policy."

The statement became synonymous with his name, quoted there after every time he made news. He had chosen to do a simple thing: tell the public the truth.

The writer, a Pulitzer Prize-winning historian, wrote this commentary for the Connecticut daily *Greenwich Time*.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1959-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher
Executive Editor: RENE BONDY
Editor: ALAIN LECOUR
Deputy Editor: ROBERT K. MCCABE
Deputy Editor: SAMUEL ABT
Associate Editor: CARL GEWIRTZ

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1363. Telex: 617718 (Herald). Charles Herald Paris.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer
Asia Headquarters, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 5-283618, Telex 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 61 Long Acre, London W.C.2, Tel. 836-4802, Telex 26309.
S.A. au capital de 1,300,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73261176. Commission Paritaire No. 61327.
U.S. subscription: \$39 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

ملا من ألاحظ

Rehnquist Says Court Is Too Independent for A President to Control

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Any president's efforts to leave a lasting ideological mark on the Supreme Court are likely to fail, according to Justice William H. Rehnquist.

"There is no reason in the world for a president not to try to 'pack' the Supreme Court with justices who agree with him," Justice Rehnquist said Friday in a speech to the University of Minnesota College of Law in Minneapolis. But throughout the country's history, he said, such efforts have been at best only partly successful.

Justice Rehnquist said that unexpected legal developments, personal antagonisms, the court's tradition of independence as well as "blind chance" all tended to frustrate a president's ability to predict the performance of Supreme Court nominees.

It is unusual for a Supreme Court justice to speak publicly about the relationship between the court and the White House.

Justice Rehnquist's speech was particularly striking, coming toward the end of a presidential campaign in which the age of the justices and the likelihood that the next president will fill several vacancies have been issues. Five jus-

ices are 75 years old or older.

In his speech, he appeared at pains to dispel the notion that justices voted the way they did out of loyalty to the president who put them on the bench.

While a new Supreme Court justice might feel "strongly loyal" to the president who appointed him, Justice Rehnquist said, there are "institutional pressures" within the court itself that "weaken and diffuse the outside loyalties of any new appointee."

Justice Rehnquist, who was appointed by President Richard M. Nixon in 1971, said the court "is an institution far more dominated by centrifugal forces, pushing towards individuality and independence, than it is by centripetal forces, pulling for hierarchical ordering and institutional unity."

A new justice, he said, "identifies more and more strongly with the new institution of which he has become a member, and he learns how much more is set by his behavior independently of his colleagues."

Justice Rehnquist cited examples of presidents as far back as Jefferson and Madison who were surprised or disappointed by their Supreme Court nominees.

He said that Lincoln named his



William H. Rehnquist

secretary of the treasury, Salmon P. Chase, as chief justice primarily to ensure that the court would uphold the constitutionality of the legislation which the federal government had passed during the Civil War. But Chase wrote the court's opinion finding the legislation unconstitutional.

Not only may a justice's perspective change, he said, but the court's agenda is also likely to change as new issues "percolate up through the judicial coffee pot."

He said presidents and judicial nominees did not usually have "the foresight to see what the great issues of 10 or 15 years hence are to be."

He noted that the court that was shaped by Franklin D. Roosevelt, while unanimous in upholding New Deal legislation, was "rent asunder in rancorous squabbling" over the civil rights issues that came to the fore after World War II.

Reagan, Mondale Gear Up for 2d Debate

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — New foreign policy developments were added to an already charged political atmosphere as President Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale prepared for a debate Sunday night that both sides regarded as pivotal in the presidential campaign.

Their second face-to-face meeting this fall, a 90-minute session sponsored by the League of Women Voters, was to begin at midnight GMT in Kansas City, Missouri, and was to be broadcast on all major U.S. television networks and many radio stations.

As a prelude to their clash on foreign policy, each man used his weekly radio address Saturday to attack his rival in harsh terms.

Mr. Reagan assailed Mr. Mondale's votes as a senator against the B-1 bomber, the Trident submarine and the cruise missile in alleging that Mr. Mondale's voting record on defense issues was "so weak he couldn't right next to George McGovern."

Mr. Mondale responded that the president was either out of touch with foreign matters or had countenanced illegal action. On Friday, he had questioned whether

the president was aware of a CIA manual that encouraged use of terrorism against Nicaraguan officials.

"Did he know this was going on?" said Mr. Mondale. "If he didn't know, how could that possibly be? I don't know which is worse, having that go on or having a government with no one in charge so these things contrary to the public interest can go on without the knowledge of the president."

On the eve of their confrontation, the two candidates found that the list of potential debating topics had expanded beyond the expected topics of nuclear arms control, relations with the Soviet Union and military spending.

There were reports from several sources during the week that the Reagan administration had been warned in advance that the U.S. Embassy in Beirut might be bombed by Shiite terrorists.

The most recent incident was the crash Friday of an airplane in El Salvador, killing four Americans aboard. An intelligence officer said one of the four was a CIA officer and the other three were CIA contract employees.

These developments seemed to play into Mr. Mondale's plans in his attempts to undermine confidence in Mr. Reagan's leadership by pushing themes built around the question "Who's in charge?" They also appeared to increase the concern of the Reagan re-election team about the encounter.

White House strategists have counseled Mr. Reagan to relax and invoke his trademark patriotic themes, or as Senator Paul Laxalt, Republican of Nevada and the president's campaign chairman, has said, "We're going to let Reagan be Reagan."

Mondale campaign officials, pressing an attack strategy aimed at shaking both the president and the voters' faith in his competence, viewed the debate as their candidate's probable last chance to overtake Mr. Reagan.

Most strategists also agreed that, although Mr. Reagan has maintained a sizable lead in the major public opinion surveys and in the private polls of both campaigns, he was going into the second debate in a far less commanding position than he had before the first debate Oct. 7.

Reagan campaign officials on Saturday blamed "negative" network news coverage for contributing to this impression by reporting that the president had lost the first debate and by dwelling on the age issue.

The president's spokesmen dismissed the impact of the week's developments and also tried to head off speculation among political professionals and the press that a bad showing on Sunday could send the Reagan campaign into a tailspin.

James H. Lake, the press secretary for Reagan-Bush '84, said,

"People aren't going to make their minds up just on the debate."

He added, "Whether Ronald Reagan is judged to be the winner or not, we feel very confident that on Nov. 6, people are going to look at the record of Reagan and the record of Mondale and make a judgment, and we feel very good about it."

The candidates are to be questioned Sunday by a panel of four journalists: Henry Trehitt of The Baltimore Sun; George Anne Geyer, a syndicated columnist; Marvin Kalb of NBC News and Morton Kondratieff of The New Republic. A former NBC newsman, Edwin Newman, was to be the moderator.

"If Mondale performs the same and the president does well, the debate will be a wash and Reagan will go on to win the election," said Myles Martel, who specializes in the study of political debates and who helped Mr. Reagan prepare for his 1980 meeting with President Jimmy Carter. "If Mondale performs very well and the president is at best fair, then the president may have a problem."

Heart Disease in Americas

United Press International

GENEVA — Cardiovascular disease has replaced communicable illnesses, such as malaria and tuberculosis, as the leading cause of death in Latin America, the World Health Organization said Friday.

Congress Wonders About Ties Of White House to CIA Moves

(Continued from Page 1)

Salvador during a rainstorm Friday, killing four CIA employees, was using its radar to follow another plane, according to officials familiar with the operation.

The officials said the plane was part of a regular program of nighttime surveillance to search out jungle airstrips used by leftist guerrillas.

A State Department spokesman, Brian Carlson, released a statement Saturday saying, "The airplane's mission was to assist in locating and identifying shipments of arms and ammunition from Nicaragua to the guerrillas in El Salvador."

The statement said, "The airplane was operating under a program which had been fully authorized in accordance with the applicable procedures, including notification to the responsible committees of Congress."

Senator Moynihan agreed Friday that the operation had been approved by congressional intelligence committees.

Neither the State Department nor the CIA released the names of the four employees. The deaths are the first known CIA casualties in El Salvador since the civil war began in 1979.

An official said it was not clear whether the use of the plane's radar to track another aircraft contributed to the crash by depriving the CIA pilot of navigational information.

The Salvadoran rebel radio asserted Saturday that the aircraft had been shot down, an assertion that the State Department denied.

A source said that the military was directing its efforts at pinpointing the locations of rebel landing strips and docking sites, while the CIA operation is designed to gather more detailed information on landings and how supplies reach distant rebel troop concentrations.

Sakharov Now in Own Apartment, Friends Say

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Friends of Andrei D. Sakharov have reported receiving several telegrams and postcards from the dissident physicist and his wife that indicated that the couple were now living in their apartment in Gorki.

Information in these communications appears to indicate that the exiled human rights activist left a hospital in Gorki some time ago and had rejoined his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, in the apartment. Sources said that Mr. Sakharov had sent one or two telegrams to his children from his first marriage, while all other communications were signed by Mrs. Bonner. A postcard, dated Oct. 10, using a Russian phrase connoting disturbances under a calm surface, implied that their life was troubled.

A telegram sent by Mrs. Bonner to Mr. Sakharov's children, according to the sources, mentioned that "Papa" had received their letter, that he was feeling "as usual" but did not want to write for the time being.

Mrs. Bonner's friends said her notes did not include any direct mention of Mr. Sakharov, but she spoke of "us" rather than "me."

There has been no independent information about the state of Mr. Sakharov's health since he was reported to have started a hunger strike May 2 to press demands that his wife be allowed to go to the West for medical treatment.

Minimal information that has been trickling from Gorki, an industrial city about 250 miles (400 kilometers) east of Moscow to which Mr. Sakharov was banished in 1980, indicated that the authorities have eased the previously complete ban on communication with the couple.

Mr. Sakharov was hospitalized, apparently forcibly, shortly after he began his hunger strike. The apparent slight easing of the strict constraints on what the couple can send out from Gorki to their friends and relatives in Moscow suggested that the physicist had ended his fast and that he and Mrs. Bonner had resumed their life in exile as before.

Last June, Soviet officials asserted that the couple was "in good health" and that Mr. Sakharov was "eating meals regularly and leading an active way of life."

Videotapes sent to the West in August, presumably with official endorsement, showed Mr. Sakharov apparently in good health.

CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

Zaccaro Urged Sale to Crime Figure

PHILADELPHIA (UPI) — John A. Zaccaro, husband of the Democratic vice presidential candidate, Geraldine A. Ferraro, urged a real estate investor in 1979 to sell two buildings that Mr. Zaccaro managed in New York to Joseph LaForté, a major figure in the Gambino crime family, The Philadelphia Inquirer reported Sunday.

The investor, Dr. Yai Tung Tse, initially agreed to sell the buildings to Mr. LaForté for \$600,000, but balked after appraisers told him the properties were worth far more. Mr. LaForté sued and the investor subsequently sold the buildings to him for \$60,500. The Inquirer said.

Mr. LaForté resold the buildings in New York's Little Italy 19 months later for \$200,000. The Inquirer said.

Poll Shows Reagan Lead Narrowing

NEW YORK (NYT) — The latest New York Times-CBS News Poll indicates that President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush maintain a solid lead over Walter F. Mondale and his running mate, Geraldine A. Ferraro.

But it indicates that the gap has narrowed significantly in the last two weeks, a period that included the Oct. 7 debate on economic and domestic policy between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mondale and the Oct. 11 Bush-Ferraro debate.

The new poll shows the Republican ticket with a lead of 50 percent to 37 percent over the Democratic challengers, a spread of 13 percentage points, with 15 percent undecided. When the undecided were pressed as to how they leaned, the margin was 54 percent to 41 percent. Five percent still said they did not know.

In the earlier poll, taken the week before the last presidential debate, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush led by 54 percent to 41 percent.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from Page 4)

clouds the view from Europe." If anything clouds and fogs minds it is precisely that sort of verbiage.

The revolution in Nicaragua ended the Somoza dictatorship, which was most brutal and backward. In partnership with U.S. business, that dictatorship controlled 85 percent of production and owned 60 percent of all farmland, with 33-percent unemployment. The Sandinistas have provided more housing for the population than the Somozas supplied in more than 40 years. They have greatly reduced illiteracy, turned the land over to the farmers and given free health care. Compared with El Salvador, which has Washington's support, Nicaragua's human rights record is immeasurably better.

There is nothing sentimental about facts and figures.

LEONORE SUHL
Portimão, Portugal

More About UNESCO

Your editorial "Will UNESCO Reform?" (Oct. 12) fails to point out that the executive board is not authorized to revise the program voted by the general conference, or to change the structure of the organization. Any reform proposal that goes beyond administration of the present budget and execution of the program voted by the last general conference session should be submitted to the next one, in 1985, together with any governments' views on the amount and distribution of resources or on the nature of the activities of UNESCO.

Nowhere has it been made clear that the programs containing certain elements to which the U.S. government objects now (but did not generally object when they were adopted in plenary session by the general conference) amount to only 4 percent of the overall UNESCO budget, and to only 7.4

percent of the part of the budget related to program execution, which leaves between 92.6 and 96 percent of "constructive work."

Twenty-one lines of my editorial deal with a meeting to take place in Mexico City, which has not been convened by UNESCO and is neither sponsored nor subsidized by it.

In this regard, no one has ever been able to quote to me any decision, or even a recommendation or proposal, emanating from any legislative or intergovernmental body of UNESCO, advocating the "cessing of journalists." On the other hand I am well aware of a text providing for "licensing" of journalists to ensure their protection in case of war; it is a protocol to the Geneva Conventions. UNESCO never had anything to do with its adoption, and, anyway, nobody objected when it was adopted.

Also worth mention is the fact that UNESCO is the only UN agency which operates a mechanism whereby individuals can appeal against their government when they consider that they are victims of human rights violations (in UNESCO's fields of competence — education, science, culture and communications). U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO will undoubtedly assist efforts by the Soviet Union to terminate this mechanism, or at least greatly diminish its ability to serve the cause of human rights. This may explain why the Soviet government, under the pretence of supporting UNESCO against the United States, is actually pouring oil on the fire.

MICHEL PREVOST,
Paris.

Yes, a World of Drugs

Regarding the series of reports "A World of Drugs" (Sept. 18-20): I appreciate your background coverage on drug abuse. It makes obviously clear the need for pre-

venting drug use. Prevention cannot only be taken by replacing drugs and prosecuting those involved. The basic issue is that young people are major drug users and that they need to be informed, educated and motivated about the dangers. There is also a need to provide rehabilitation services.

Nearly 50 percent of the world's people are aged 25 or less. There must be an all-out war against drug use. The United Nations fund for drug abuse control is doing its bit, but there is a need for comprehensive educational campaigns on drug abuse along the lines of the campaign of the 1970s regarding the population explosion.

SHIV KHARE,
Secretary-General,
World Assembly of Youth,
Copenhagen.

I find it very ironical that Joel Brinkley's Sept. 18 report "America Losing Its 20-Year Battle to Stem the Flow of Illegal Drugs" — which describes helplessness to deal with the drug abuse problem in the United States, in the conveniently, if not convincingly,

placing the blame on the Bolivians or Burmese — should be accompanied in the same edition by the congratulatory report "Liquor Industry Responds to New Sobriety in U.S.," which depicts Americans as health-conscious and American law enforcement as efficient.

In typical American Manichean fashion, drugs are here associated with the "bad guys" — the Palestine Liberation Organization, Iran, Soviet-ruled Afghanistan, Peru's Shining Path guerrillas and so on.

If one thing is sure it is that the Bolivian children pictured in the page-one photo accompanying Mr. Brinkley's report are no guiltier than American children who suffer from drug addiction.

CATHERINE LAPLAGNE,
Paris.

Too Few U.S. Secrets?

In response to the report "Civil Servant's Leak Challenges Rigid British System of Secrecy" (Oct. 9):

The consequences of the Watergate campaign against President Nixon have been so enormous for the Western world's security that it

may be legitimate to ask whether a British-style Official Secrets Act might not have served the U.S. interest best. Instead, South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Angola, Mozambique, Afghanistan and Iran have become Communist, or in any case anti-Western, as a direct result of the demise of the U.S. presidency, the "Freedom of Information Act" and the debilitation of the Central Intelligence Agency.

IAN E. BENTZON,
Nice, France.

An Evocative Picture

How fitting that your photograph (Oct. 8) of "graduates of El Salvador's military academy" bears such a striking similarity to photographs of half a century ago from

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR PREQUALIFICATION KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA MINISTRY FOR MUNICIPAL AND RURAL AFFAIRS MUNICIPALITY OF RIYADH

Invites internationally renowned and specialized firms/organizations to prequalify for management, administration, operations and maintenance of Zoological Gardens of Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on a turnkey basis for a period of three years.

Interested parties to collect and submit the completed prequalification questionnaire in two copies at the address mentioned below. All correspondence and enquiries to be referred to this address.

Questionnaire can be collected in person or send a request by telex/cable giving full name and address for despatching the questionnaire by mail/post. Submit the questionnaire in person or by courier services so as to reach the submission date and time mentioned below.

Collection of questionnaire: On all working days
08.00 a.m. to 01.30 p.m. and
04.00 p.m. to 07.00 p.m.
Submission on or before: 01.30 p.m. on 15th November 1984.

To:
Mr. Ali M. Shuaibi
BEEAH GROUP CONSULTANTS
P.O. Box 1362
Riyadh - 11431
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Tel.: (01) 4642228-9.
(01) 4642310.
Telex: 202284 BEECA SJ
Cable: BEECO, RIYADH.

MERIDIEN HOTELS. YOUR DIRECT LINE TO "LE RAFFINEMENT?"



TO SAVE THE TROUBLE OF BOTHERSOME LONG-DISTANCE CALLS, MERIDIEN OFFERS A FREE RESERVATIONS SERVICE WITH IMMEDIATE

CONFIRMATION IN ALL OF THE CHAINS HOTELS, AS WELL AS IN TRAVEL AGENCIES OR AIR FRANCE OFFICES. IN LONDON, SIMPLY CALL (0) 4913516

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTELS WITH A FRENCH TOUCH GROUPE AIR FRANCE

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

NOUVELLE REVUE NOUVELLE

Moulin Rouge

20 h 01er dansant
Champagne et Revue
400F

22 h et 0 h
Champagne et Revue
275F

PRIX NETS
SERVICE COMPRIS

femmes, femmes, femmes...

MONTMARTRE-PLACE BLANCHE-606.0019 ETAGENCES

DOONESBURY

New York Times Service
NEW DELHI India's so

"Rubbish," an official called the report, which has been denied by the United States. Similarly, Indian officials deny that an attack on Kahuta is being planned.



Pakistani diplomats say the Hawkeyes are needed to deal with incursions from Afghanistan. This

Even before the recent increase

Neither side appears to be much concerned about the clash, since the glacier area, at 20,000 feet (6,000 meters) and more, is so forbidding as to be impossible to occupy.

The Associated Press

3 TV Stations in Italy Are Allowed to Reopen

Beaters

The decree, approved Saturday, will allow the simultaneous transmission by the small broadcaster of prerecorded video cassettes.

Antenne 2 called the conviction and sentencing "an intolerable attack on the right of information." It said that "no lawyer, either

Afghan or French" was allowed to defend him.

goyard, was sentenced in March to eight years in prison for allegedly aiding Afghan guerrillas. He was released three months later.

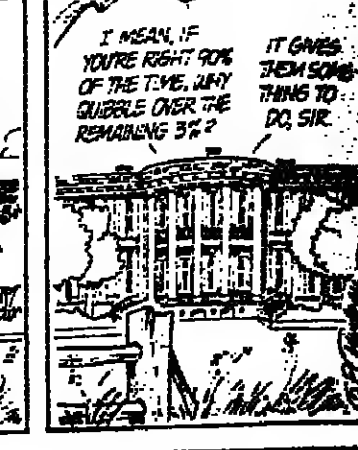


P.O. Box 476, Bin Yass Street, Telex: 45779
For reservations call your nearest Inter-Continental sales office.

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS FASHION

Lagerfeld, who was showing his second collection under his own



This collection, clearly labeled "*Une garde-robe pour deux*" (a wardrobe for two) was worn by both men and women and very

INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT



NUMBER

**a new  leader in
executive readership**

According to the latest EBRS survey ***International Management** is read by more executives than **Time, Newsweek, Fortune, Economist, Harvard Business Review, Business Week, International Herald Tribune or Wall Street Journal** in Europe. More even than the **Financial Times** outside the U.K.

And International Management reaches the executives you want to influence more cost effectively.

***1984 European Businessman Readership Survey: Research Services Ltd.**

**INTERNATIONAL
MANAGEMENT** Innovative management strategies from around the world
McGraw-Hill House, Maidenhead, SL6 2OL Berkshire, England Tel: (0628) 23431

WILEY
CHINA
INTERNATIONAL

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623-1277; a Division of Financière Cr dit Suisse-First Boston.
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

[illegible][illegible]

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Max Ferrero in Paris.

POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
EUROPEAN PATENT ATTORNEY		Monsieur Europa S.A.	Brussels	About 25 Fr. Initial or Exp. neither longer; Mgt. in chemistry/chemical engineering; Bank Exp.	Mrs. S. Vanholder, Monsieur Europa S.A., letter box 1, 278-272 Ave. de Woluwe, 1250 Brussels.	L'ET 12-18-84
TEXTILE TRADER		Brazil's largest private trading co. in textiles.	Vitoria	Good knowl. of English countries; Exp., Eng.; min. 5 yrs. exp. in textiles field.	Mr. Marcel Longuet, Compomat, Rue de la Republique 76/8, 4-7120 Vitoria.	L'ET 12-18-84
COURTIER INTERNATIONAL		Courtage de produits brut et de produits petroliers.	Paris	Some know prior to commerce et de mpt. au niveau Int'l.; Fr. Aug. +; 1er exp. date commerce Int'l.	Ref. 264, Cassat Canal, 94 rue Lavoisier, 75116 Paris.	L'Express 12-18-84
INTERNATIONAL SALES MANAGER	Highly Competitive	Imango Corp.	Standard, Connecticut.	Importation trade record in computer peripheral equip.; 10 yrs. exp. sales & mktg.; 6 in Int'l sales & mktg.	Professional Salesperson, Imango Corporation, 1827 West 4000 South, Ray, Utah 84067, U.S.A.	L'ET 10-70-84
DIRECTOR DIVISION MANAGEMENT	Environ Fr. 300,000	Société de diagnostic Int'l (Industries de France)	Wille R.E.E.	Form. Eng. + 5 ans exp. : maintenance d'engins, sales de Fluorimétrique; Fr., Eng.	Ref. 2682, Ernest & Whitney Canal, 150 Rue de la République, 75000 Paris.	L'ET 10-18-84

THE AIR FRANCE FLEET.
AIR FRANCE HAS THE FINEST
AND MOST ADVANCED
AIRCRAFT IN THE WORLD:
THE SPACIOUS B 747, THE
SUPERFAST CONCORDE, THE
INNOVATIVE AIRBUS, THE
EFFICIENT B 737 AND B 727.
ALL PLANES OFFER A PERFECT
MIX OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY
AND COMFORT.
THE HIGH AND MIGHTY
AIR FRANCE FLEET: ANOTHER
EXAMPLE OF THE HIGH
STANDARDS YOU FIND
WHEN YOU FLY AIR FRANCE

AIR FRANCE
WE'RE AIMING EVEN HIGHER



Sales in				Net	Sales in			
1988	High	Low	Last		1988	High	Low	Last

[illegible]

For the Week Ending Oct. 19, 1984

[illegible]

For the Week Ending Oct. 19, 1984

[illegible]

NASDAQ National Market

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Chg
100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
101	101.00	101.00	101.00	0.00
102	102.00	102.00	102.00	0.00
103	103.00	103.00	103.00	0.00
104	104.00	104.00	104.00	0.00
105	105.00	105.00	105.00	0.00
106	106.00	106.00	106.00	0.00
107	107.00	107.00	107.00	0.00
108	108.00	108.00	108.00	0.00
109	109.00	109.00	109.00	0.00
110	110.00	110.00	110.00	0.00
111	111.00	111.00	111.00	0.00
112	112.00	112.00	112.00	0.00
113	113.00	113.00	113.00	0.00
114	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
115	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00
116	116.00	116.00	116.00	0.00
117	117.00	117.00	117.00	0.00
118	118.00	118.00	118.00	0.00
119	119.00	119.00	119.00	0.00
120	120.00	120.00	120.00	0.00
121	121.00	121.00	121.00	0.00
122	122.00	122.00	122.00	0.00
123	123.00	123.00	123.00	0.00
124	124.00	124.00	124.00	0.00
125	125.00	125.00	125.00	0.00
126	126.00	126.00	126.00	0.00
127	127.00	127.00	127.00	0.00
128	128.00	128.00	128.00	0.00
129	129.00	129.00	129.00	0.00
130	130.00	130.00	130.00	0.00
131	131.00	131.00	131.00	0.00
132	132.00	132.00	132.00	0.00
133	133.00	133.00	133.00	0.00
134	134.00	134.00	134.00	0.00
135	135.00	135.00	135.00	0.00
136	136.00	136.00	136.00	0.00
137	137.00	137.00	137.00	0.00
138	138.00	138.00	138.00	0.00
139	139.00	139.00	139.00	0.00
140	140.00	140.00	140.00	0.00
141	141.00	141.00	141.00	0.00
142	142.00	142.00	142.00	0.00
143	143.00	143.00	143.00	0.00
144	144.00	144.00	144.00	0.00
145	145.00	145.00	145.00	0.00
146	146.00	146.00	146.00	0.00
147	147.00	147.00	147.00	0.00
148	148.00	148.00	148.00	0.00
149	149.00	149.00	149.00	0.00
150	150.00	150.00	150.00	0.00
151	151.00	151.00	151.00	0.00
152	152.00	152.00	152.00	0.00
153	153.00	153.00	153.00	0.00
154	154.00	154.00	154.00	0.00
155	155.00	155.00	155.00	0.00
156	156.00	156.00	156.00	0.00
157	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
158	158.00	158.00	158.00	0.00
159	159.00	159.00	159.00	0.00
160	160.00	160.00	160.00	0.00
161	161.00	161.00	161.00	0.00
162	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00
163	163.00	163.00	163.00	0.00
164	164.00	164.00	164.00	0.00
165	165.00	165.00	165.00	0.00
166	166.00	166.00	166.00	0.00
167	167.00	167.00	167.00	0.00
168	168.00	168.00	168.00	0.00
169	169.00	169.00	169.00	0.00
170	170.00	170.00	170.00	0.00
171	171.00	171.00	171.00	0.00
172	172.00	172.00	172.00	0.00
173	173.00	173.00	173.00	0.00
174	174.00	174.00	174.00	0.00
175	175.00	175.00	175.00	0.00
176	176.00	176.00	176.00	0.00
177	177.00	177.00	177.00	0.00
178	178.00	178.00	178.00	0.00
179	179.00	179.00	179.00	0.00
180	180.00	180.00	180.00	0.00
181	181.00	181.00	181.00	0.00
182	182.00	182.00	182.00	0.00
183	183.00	183.00	183.00	0.00
184	184.00	184.00	184.00	0.00
185	185.00	185.00	185.00	0.00
186	186.00	186.00	186.00	0.00
187	187.00	187.00	187.00	0.00
188	188.00	188.00	188.00	0.00
189	189.00	189.00	189.00	0.00
190	190.00	190.00	190.00	0.00
191	191.00	191.00	191.00	0.00
192	192.00	192.00	192.00	0.00
193	193.00	193.00	193.00	0.00
194	194.00	194.00	194.00	0.00
195	195.00	195.00	195.00	0.00
196	196.00	196.00	196.00	0.00
197	197.00	197.00	197.00	0.00
198	198.00	198.00	198.00	0.00
199	199.00	199.00	199.00	0.00
200	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00

Selling in 100s High Low Close Chg

100	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
101	101.00	101.00	101.00	0.00
102	102.00	102.00	102.00	0.00
103	103.00	103.00	103.00	0.00
104	104.00	104.00	104.00	0.00
105	105.00	105.00	105.00	0.00
106	106.00	106.00	106.00	0.00
107	107.00	107.00	107.00	0.00
108	108.00	108.00	108.00	0.00
109	109.00	109.00	109.00	0.00
110	110.00	110.00	110.00	0.00
111	111.00	111.00	111.00	0.00
112	112.00	112.00	112.00	0.00
113	113.00	113.00	113.00	0.00
114	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
115	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00
116	116.00	116.00	116.00	0.00
117	117.00	117.00	117.00	0.00
118	118.00	118.00	118.00	0.00
119	119.00	119.00	119.00	0.00
120	120.00	120.00	120.00	0.00
121	121.00	121.00	121.00	0.00
122	122.00	122.00	122.00	0.00
123	123.00	123.00	123.00	0.00
124	124.00	124.00	124.00	0.00
125	125.00	125.00	125.00	0.00
126	126.00	126.00	126.00	0.00
127	127.00	127.00	127.00	0.00
128	128.00	128.00	128.00	0.00
129	129.00	129.00	129.00	0.00
130	130.00	130.00	130.00	0.00
131	131.00	131.00	131.00	0.00
132	132.00	132.00	132.00	0.00
133	133.00	133.00	133.00	0.00
134	134.00	134.00	134.00	0.00
135	135.00	135.00	135.00	0.00
136	136.00	136.00	136.00	0.00
137	137.00	137.00	137.00	0.00
138	138.00	138.00	138.00	0.00
139	139.00	139.00	139.00	0.00
140	140.00	140.00	140.00	0.00
141	141.00	141.00	141.00	0.00
142	142.00	142.00	142.00	0.00
143	143.00	143.00	143.00	0.00
144	144.00	144.00	144.00	0.00
145	145.00	145.00	145.00	0.00
146	146.00	146.00	146.00	0.00
147	147.00	147.00	147.00	0.00
148	148.00	148.00	148.00	0.00
149	149.00	149.00	149.00	0.00
150	150.00	150.00	150.00	0.00
151	151.00	151.00	151.00	0.00
152	152.00	152.00	152.00	0.00
153	153.00	153.00	153.00	0.00
154	154.00	154.00	154.00	0.00
155	155.00	155.00	155.00	0.00
156	156.00	156.00	156.00	0.00
157	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
158	158.00	158.00	158.00	0.00
159	159.00	159.00	159.00	0.00
160	160.00	160.00	160.00	0.00
161	161.00	161.00	161.00	0.00
162	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00
163	163.00	163.00	163.00	0.00
164	164.00	164.00	164.00	0.00
165	165.00	165.00	165.00	0.00
166	166.00	166.00	166.00	0.00
167	167.00	167.00	167.00	0.00
168	168.00	168.00	168.00	0.00
169	169.00	169.00	169.00	0.00
170	170.00	170.00	170.00	0.00
171	171.00	171.00	171.00	0.00
172	172.00	172.00	172.00	0.00
173	173.00	173.00	173.00	0.00
174	174.00	174.00	174.00	0.00
175	175.00	175.00	175.00	0.00
176	176.00	176.00	176.00	0.00
177	177.00	177.00	177.00	0.00
178	178.00	178.00	178.00	0.00
179	179.00	179.00	179.00	0.00
180	180.00	180.00	180.00	0.00
181	181.00	181.00	181.00	0.00
182	182.00	182.00	182.00	0.00
183	183.00	183.00	183.00	0.00
184	184.00	184.00	184.00	0.00
185	185.00	185.00	185.00	0.00
186	186.00	186.00	186.00	0.00
187	187.00	187.00	187.00	0.00
188	188.00	188.00	188.00	0.00
189	189.00	189.00	189.00	0.00
190	190.00	190.00	190.00	0.00
191	191.00	191.00	191.00	0.00
192	192.00	192.00	192.00	0.00
193	193.00	193.00	193.00	0.00
194	194.00	194.00	194.00	0.00
195	195.00	195.00	195.00	0.00
196	196.00	196.00	196.00	0.00
197	197.00	197.00	197.00	0.00
198	198.00	198.00	198.00	0.00
199	199.00	199.00	199.00	0.00
200	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Esprit Officials Prepare List of 90 New Projects

By Sherry Buchanan
International Herald Tribune

RUSSELS—“Industry can be confident that the money is there,” says a spokesman for the Esprit task force. Esprit, part of the European Community Commission, is the European Strategic Program for Research and Development in Information Technology.

The program was set up to finance 50 percent of selected R&D projects in Europe.

Esprit is also aimed at eliminating the EC's trade deficit in information technology and at matching U.S. and Japanese competitors within 10 years.

Before the end of the year, the task force hopes to announce a list of about 90 projects that have already been selected for the 50-percent financing by the EC Commission. EC expenditure on these projects is expected to total 750 million ECUs (\$545 million) over an unspecified period, and expenditure up to the end of 1984 will be 45 million ECUs.

Three U.S. companies have projects within the program. In addition to International Business Machines Corp. and ITT Corp., Digital Equipment Corp. recently announced that it would contribute 3.4 million ECUs to a joint project with Compaq, a subsidiary of the Fiat Group of Italy and Renault Automation SA of France, in a joint venture to develop a new computer architecture.

IBM and ITT would not disclose the monetary extent of their participation.

Honeywell Corp., another large U.S. computer company, was named down by Esprit after it had proposed a project within the program.

Project proposals for the next phase of the Esprit program should be submitted to Esprit in January. Last February, European governments agreed to expand Esprit in a major program after model trial projects started in 1983. After the first year, the attrition rate of about 18 projects financed by Esprit, the task force failed to renew financing for only two or three projects, the Esprit spokesman said.

SPORTS

Lauda Edges Prost By 1/2 Point to Take Formula-1 Crown

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ESTORIL, Portugal — Niki Lauda of Austria won his third Formula One auto racing championship on Sunday, edging his McLaren teammate, Alain Prost of France, by a half point after finishing second to the Frenchman in the Portuguese Grand Prix.

Even his seventh victory of the season — equalling the record set by Jim Clark of Britain in 1963 — was not enough for Prost to become the first Frenchman to win the world title.

Prost drove flawlessly and was never in danger of not winning the race. But he had to concede the championship to Lauda when for the first time since 1967 the driving title was decided between two teammates in the season's finale.

While Prost took the lead on the ninth lap and went well ahead of the field, Lauda drove strongly to move up from the 11th starting place on the grid. Within 30 laps he was in third place, but he needed to go one better to beat Prost for the championship.

Lauda's task was extremely difficult because he was almost 40 seconds down on second-placed Nigel Mansell in a Lotus. But Mansell spun on the 51st lap and had to retire because of brake failure.

The race and the championship were then over as Lauda, who on the previous lap set the day's best lap time, was well clear of the rest.

The six points Lauda earned for second place left him with 72 points, 71.5. It is the second suc-



Mustafa Hamsho hitting the canvas at Marvin Hagler's feet.

Hagler Retains Middleweight Crown With 3d-Round Knockout of Hamsho

By Michael Katz
NEW YORK — There was no need for judges after all. Marvin Hagler, putting the Marvelous back in his name, came to Madison Square Garden for the first time as a fighter and stopped Mustafa Hamsho at 2 minutes 31 seconds of the third round.

Hagler, who grew up in nearby Newark, New Jersey, dreaming of fighting at the Garden, made his debut there Friday night after 63 pro fights, and was welcomed by a crowd of about 12,000. He successfully defended his undisputed world middleweight championship for the 10th time overall and the second against Hamsho.

The champion, who had worried that three women would be judges for the bout, took matters into his right hand and booked Hamsho to the canvas twice in the third round to end the contest between two 159-pound (72.5-kilogram) left-handers.

The 30-year-old champion won 11 lopsided rounds against Hamsho in winning their first match three years ago.

A minute later, another book sent Hamsho backward. Before the 31-year-old challenger, a Syrian, came to the United States in 1974 and became an American citizen earlier this year. He wore a green robe into the ring made for him by Jean Flood, the widow of his former manager, Paddy Flood, who died in March 1983.

Hamsho has dedicated his career to Flood's memory, but Hagler was also on a mission Friday night. He was more effective than marvelous in his last two defenses against Rocky Duran and Juan Rodriguez, who died in March 1983.

Hamsho has dedicated his career to Flood's memory, but Hagler was also on a mission Friday night. He was more effective than marvelous in his last two defenses against Rocky Duran and Juan Rodriguez, who died in March 1983.

Bears Exploit Bucs' Penalties To Score a 44-9 NFL Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TAMPA, Florida — Jim McMahon passed for three touchdowns and Walter Payton ran for two Sunday to lead the Chicago Bears to a 44-9 thumping of the penalty-plagued Tampa Bay Buccaneers.

The victory improved the Bears' record to 5-3 and gave them a two-game lead over the Bucs (3-5) in the NFC Central Division.

The Bears mounted scoring drives the first three times they got the ball, and the Bucs were called for seven penalties in the first quarter alone.

Payton scored the first two touchdowns on runs of 8 and 3 yards. After Tampa's Obed Ariari hit a 46-yard field goal in the second quarter, McMahon hit Dennis McKinnon on a 32-yard field goal to make it 20-3 at the half. He then added a 10-yarder to Willie Gault in the third quarter and fired a 49-yard touchdown to Brad Anderson after Bob Thomas kicked a 49-yard field goal for Chicago in the final period.

Tampa Bay finally scored a touchdown with six minutes left in the game on a 3-yard pass from Steve Deberg to Gerald Carter.

Chicago completed the scoring with 1:58 to go on a five-yard run by Dennis Green.

If the Bucs ever had any hopes of winning and climbing into a tie for the division lead, it ended with Gault's touchdown in the third quarter.

The Bears took the second-half kickoff and drove from their 28 to the Tampa 11, where they stalled, and Bob Thomas was wide to the left with a 29-yard field goal attempt.

Any lift for the Bucs was short lived, as Deberg was intercepted by Leslie Frazier on the next play and the Bears took over on the Tampa 23. They moved to the Bucs' 10 in three plays and then McMahon found Gault over the middle to make it 27-3.

Lions 16, Vikings 14
 In Minneapolis, Eddie Murray kicked a trio of second-half field goals, including a 41-yard winner with 49 seconds left, to lift Detroit over Minnesota, 16-14.

Billy Sims became Detroit's all-time leading ground-gainer with 5,104 yards and ignited the Lions' comeback, but he sprained his knee and missed the last 21 minutes of the game.

The Lions (3-5) trailed at halftime, 14-0, but they strung together Sims' 1-yard touchdown drive and Murray's field goals of 44, 41 and 41 yards to hand Minnesota its fourth straight defeat. Alvin Hall intercepted a last-minute Minnesota pass to seal the victory.

The Vikings (2-6) not only lost the game, but they also lost their top offensive weapon when quarterback Tommy Kramer left with a shoulder injury. He and Sims watched the Lions' comeback from the sidelines.

Dolphins 44, Patriots 24
 In Foxboro, Massachusetts, Dan Marino threw four touchdowns passes to lead Miami to a 44-24 victory over New England. Miami, the only unbeaten NFL team at 8-0, had lost seven of its eight previous games at Sullivan Stadium. The Dolphins overcame Sunday, however, and ran up 548 yards on offense.

Marino, threw two scoring strikes to Nat Moore and one each to Mark Clayton and Dan Johnson in a club season record for touchdowns passes with 34. He hit 24 of 39 attempts for 316 yards.

Miami also scored on two short runs by fullback Pete Johnson and a Uwe Von Schamann field goal.

Tony Easton threw three touchdowns passes for the Patriots (5-3), and Tony Franklin added a 48-yard field goal.

Eagles 10, Giants 10
 In Philadelphia, a fourth-period sack led to a fumble by Phil Simms and set up an 11-yard touchdown pass from Philadelphia quarterback Ron Jaworski to wide receiver Mel Hoover, triggering the Eagles to a 24-10 victory over the New York Giants.

In Philadelphia, a fourth-period sack led to a fumble by Phil Simms and set up an 11-yard touchdown pass from Philadelphia quarterback Ron Jaworski to wide receiver Mel Hoover, triggering the Eagles to a 24-10 victory over the New York Giants.

The reason for the move, according to Myles Tannenbaum, the owner of the Stars, was the difficulty in obtaining fall dates in Philadelphia and the attraction of replacing the Colts of the NFL, who moved this year to Indianapolis.

The third merger involved the Outlaws and the Arizona Wranglers. The Outlaws had left Tulsa and had no new location.

The league will have two divisions for the USFL's third season, which will run from March to July. The teams in the Eastern Division will be Baltimore, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Memphis, New Jersey, Orlando and Tampa Bay.

The Western Division will be made up of Arizona, Denver, Houston, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Oakland and San Antonio.

The league awarded its championship game site for the 1986 season to Jacksonville, the only city that applied for it. There is a problem, however, with the championship game site for next year. The Silverdome in Pontiac, Michigan, had been the designated site for the mid-July contest, but with the disappearance of the Panthers, the location must be changed.

Slew o' Gold, Seattle Song Win Big Races

United Press International

NEW YORK — It was a big day Sunday for offspring of Seattle Slew as two sons of the 1977 Triple Crown champion, Slew o' Gold, and Seattle Song, won feature races worth more than \$800,000.

Slew o' Gold, a four-year-old, was an easy winner in the \$584,000 Jockey Club Gold Cup at Belmont Park, and Seattle Song, a three-year-old representing France, won the \$250,000-guaranteed Washington D.C. International at Laurel Race Course.

Slew o' Gold won the Gold Cup by 9 1/2 lengths and also took the third leg of Belmont's fall championship series to become the first horse to win the \$1-million bonus for sweeping the Woodward Stakes, the Marlboro Cup and the Gold Cup. Angel Cordero Jr. rode Slew o' Gold to his fifth victory of the year without a defeat.

Sent off at 1-9 odds in a five-horse field, Slew o' Gold also earned a \$350,400 winner's purse to bring his career total to \$2,833,334 for Jockey Taylor and Dr. James Hill. That total is second only to John Henry's \$6-million record.

Slew o' Gold paid \$2.20, \$2.10, \$2.10 as he completed the 1 1/2 miles in 2:28.4-5 — almost three seconds slower than his victory in last year's Gold Cup. Hail Bold King returned \$2.20 and \$2.10 for second, and Bounding Basque paid \$2.10 to show.

The Gold Cup could be Slew o' Gold's next-to-last race before he goes to stud in 1985. The \$3-million Breeders Cup at Hollywood Park on Nov. 10 is supposed to be his last race, but there is a possibility that Slew o' Gold will hook up with John Henry in the Hollywood Invitational on Dec. 9.

At Laurel Race Course, Seattle Song used a burst of speed in the final furlong to win the 33rd running of the Washington D.C. International by three lengths. Seattle Song was ridden by Cash Asmussen and trained by Francis Boon.

Persian Tiara, representing the United States, finished second in the 11-horse race, and Strawberry Road II, representing Australia, finished third before a crowd of 16,413.

The winner paid \$26.60, \$9.80 and \$5.80. His time over 1 1/2 miles was 2:27 1/5. Persian Tiara returned \$8 and \$5 for place and \$3 for show. Strawberry Road II paid \$6.20 for show. The 1-3 exacta paid \$173.20.

In Toronto, meanwhile, All Along was the early favorite to become the first horse in 18 years to post back-to-back triumphs in the \$600,000 International Sunday at Woodbine Racetrack. It is the richest and most prestigious thoroughbred race in Canada.

The 5-year-old French mare, an early 9-to-5 favorite and North American Horse of the Year in 1983, was going against a small but elite field of nine horses on the grueling 1 5/8 mile-long Marshall Turf course.

"In this race all the horses are tough to beat," said All Along's trainer, Patrick Biancone. "Esprit du Nord had a very good race at the Prix de Triomphe, and Majesty's Prince is a good horse too. I think these three horses will be first shows of the race."

In only two races this year, All Along finished third in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe two weeks ago in Paris, half a length ahead of Esprit du Nord, and fourth in the Turf Classic last month in New York.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

NHL Standings

Wales Conference				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
N.Y. Islanders	4	1	0	8
Philadelphia	2	2	1	5
Washington	2	2	1	5
Pittsburgh	2	2	1	5
New York	2	2	1	5
N.Y. Rangers	1	2	1	3

Adams Division				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Hartford	4	1	0	8
Montreal	2	2	1	5
Buffalo	2	2	1	5
Quebec	2	2	1	5
Boston	1	2	1	3

Campbell Conference				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
St. Louis	3	2	0	6
San Jose	2	2	1	5
Chicago	2	2	1	5
Detroit	2	2	1	5
Edmonton	1	2	1	3

Smythe Division				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Calgary	4	1	0	8
Winnipeg	2	2	1	5
Vancouver	1	2	1	3
Los Angeles	0	2	1	1

FRIDAY'S RESULTS				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
New Jersey	2	2	0	4
Vancouver	2	2	0	4
Los Angeles	1	2	0	2

SATURDAY'S RESULTS				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Montreal	2	2	0	4
Los Angeles	2	2	0	4
San Jose	1	2	0	2

SUNDAY'S RESULTS				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Los Angeles	2	2	0	4
San Jose	1	2	0	2
San Jose	1	2	0	2

SUNDAY'S RESULTS				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Los Angeles	2	2	0	4
San Jose	1	2	0	2
San Jose	1	2	0	2

SUNDAY'S RESULTS				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Los Angeles	2	2	0	4
San Jose	1	2	0	2
San Jose	1	2	0	2

SUNDAY'S RESULTS				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Los Angeles	2	2	0	4
San Jose	1	2	0	2
San Jose	1	2	0	2

SUNDAY'S RESULTS				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Los Angeles	2	2	0	4
San Jose	1	2	0	2
San Jose	1	2	0	2

SUNDAY'S RESULTS				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Los Angeles	2	2	0	4
San Jose	1	2	0	2
San Jose	1	2	0	2

SUNDAY'S RESULTS				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Los Angeles	2	2	0	4
San Jose	1	2	0	2
San Jose	1	2	0	2

SUNDAY'S RESULTS				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Los Angeles	2	2	0	4
San Jose	1	2	0	2
San Jose	1	2	0	2

Auto Racing

Portuguese Grand Prix

Driver	Time
1. Niki Lauda, Austria, 1:41:17.25	
2. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:25.78	
3. Gilles Villeneuve, Canada, 1:41:26.00	
4. Michele Alboreto, Italy, 1:41:26.00	
5. Elio de Angelis, Italy, 1:41:26.00	
6. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
7. Patrick Tambay, France, 1:41:26.00	
8. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
9. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
10. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	

Driver	Time
1. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
2. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
3. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
4. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
5. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
6. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
7. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
8. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
9. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
10. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	

Driver	Time
1. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
2. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
3. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
4. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
5. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
6. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
7. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
8. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
9. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
10. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	

Driver	Time
1. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
2. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
3. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
4. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
5. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
6. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
7. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
8. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
9. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
10. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	

Driver	Time
1. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
2. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
3. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
4. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
5. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
6. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
7. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
8. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
9. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
10. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	

Driver	Time
1. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
2. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
3. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
4. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
5. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
6. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
7. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
8. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
9. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
10. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	

Driver	Time
1. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
2. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
3. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
4. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
5. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
6. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
7. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
8. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
9. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
10. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	

Driver	Time
1. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
2. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
3. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
4. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
5. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
6. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
7. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
8. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
9. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	
10. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 1:41:26.00	

Swick, Britain, 23
berg, Finland, 20.5
sell, Britain, 13
ma, Brazil, 13
ombay, France, 11
Italy, 9
Palace, Italy, 8

